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REMARKS OF SENATORS RUTAN AND WALLACE ON THE BILL TO REDUCE TAXATION.

We publish below the remarks of Senators Rutan and Wallace, on the bill to reduce taxation, delivered on the 13th inst. The bill passed the Senate unanimously.

MR. RUTAN. Mr. Speaker, when this amendment was offered yesterday Senators were not prepared to vote upon it, because they did not understand the question. I confess I was not then prepared to vote. Since the adjournment yesterday I have examined the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, to see how far this was going to effect our revenues. I am informed that the repeal of the tax upon personal property will take out of the Treasury about two hundred and eighty seven thousand dollars a year; there will be that much reduction in the receipts of the Treasury; that the removal of the tax upon gross receipts and net earnings will run it up to over a million of dollars; that is the amount of the reduction of the revenues proposed by this bill. The question is, can the Commonwealth permit such a large reduction and still pay off the public debt at the rate at which we should pay it.

I find, in looking at the annual message of the late Governor Geary, that he recommends a reduction of taxation, and in regard to the amount of that reduction, he says:

"He confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to one million seven hundred thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty one cents, the State can still pay the current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million two hundred thousand dollars upon the principal."

Governor Hartranft, in his message, virtually endorses that recommendation, and the State Treasurer takes the same ground. Last year the State paid two million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars of her debt. Now, if we take a million dollars from the revenue, as Governor Geary says in his message, we can still pay one million five hundred thousand dollars towards the liquidation of the debt, and the State Treasurer agrees with the Governor. Then it seems from this that we can afford to reduce taxation, at one million of dollars, and still be paying our debt at the rate of more than a million. That is as rapidly as any one desires to reduce our State debt, I think. Our debt amounts to a little over seventeen million dollars, and by paying one million a year we will have it entirely discharged in less than seventeen years. But the revenues of the Commonwealth are increasing every year, probably in less than three years we will be able to pay as much as we did this year—two million five hundred thousand dollars. There is no reason, then, why we should not accept the suggestion of Governor Geary and Governor Hartranft, and reduce taxation.

Then the question arises, where shall we reduce it? What interest do I represent? I represent a large portion of the community. A few years ago the State took off the tax from real estate, and the Commonwealth can now afford now to take off the tax upon personal property, and I heartily endorse the action of the Senator from Clearfield, taking off the tax on horses, cattle, &c. I also represent a manufacturing district to a considerable extent, and they are very anxious to have this very unjust tax upon net earnings taken off, and I believe the Commonwealth is united upon that matter, and that we should take off the tax upon net earnings. It is an unjust tax—a tax we have been recommended to take off by the financial officers of the Commonwealth and the Governor. I am informed that this tax upon gross receipts is similar to the tax upon net earnings of corporations; or, as the Senator from Tioga [Mr. STRANG] says, it is a tax upon nothing. It is taking the gross receipts of a railroad company, whether it is paying dividends or not.

I do not propose to discuss this question. I merely rose to explain my position. The people I represent are very anxious to have the tax removed from personal property and net earnings; and if the Commonwealth can afford, as I have been informed by the financial officers and the Governor she can, to reduce the taxes one million of dollars, and still go on paying our debt at the rate of over one million a year, I am willing to adopt this bill, because I am interested, as I say, in the first two sections.

The law providing for a sinking fund provides that the debt shall be reduced to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. This shows to what extent the Commonwealth is pledged by that act to reduce her indebtedness After reducing taxation to the extent proposed in this bill we will still be able every year to pay more than five times this amount of debt every year. If our revenues go on increasing every year as they have been doing in less than three years we can pay two million and a half of our debt yearly, as we did last year and could this, but for this proposed reduction.

We are assured that the interests this bill proposes to relieve are first entitled to a reduction, and believing this I shall vote for this bill and trust it will pass.

MR. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend, upon the motion to refer, to state the position I may occupy upon the final vote on this bill; but I am now to some extent forced to vindicate the position I shall occupy. I do not hesitate to say in the outset—and I think my record bears me out in the assertion—that I am not one of those who are to be terrified by having the red rag of railroad corporations flaunted in my face. If it be right to relieve railroad corporations from the taxes that press heavily upon them, I will take the responsibility as a representative of the people, and aid in relieving them and through them the people. If, on the contrary, the burthen placed upon them is a just one, and the tax imposed one that is necessary for the purpose of paying off the debt and defraying the current expenses, I will vote to keep it there. If a conflict comes between the people upon the one side and the railroad corporations upon the other, I shall be found, sir, upon the side of the people.

I may say, in passing, that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. White] rarely approves any measure that is not his own bantling. He commends with slow and halting speech the measure I had the honor to introduce. This is but a small honor, yet I know the agricultural interests of this Commonwealth feel that this tax is a burdon upon them, and they are receiving less profit from their labor and money expended than any other interest in this Commonwealth. Manufacturing, mining, banking, broking and all the moneyed interests of the Commonwealth receive more profit from their investments than the agricultural interests. Hence I thought I was doing what was necessary and proper in attempting to relieve them from even this slight load.

In regard to the section that relieves manufacturing and mining companies from the onerous load of triple, quadruple and quintuple taxation now imposed upon them under our laws, there seems to be no dissent from that proposition. Take up these taxes and examine them for a moment. A mining or manufacturing corporation of this Commonwealth, an oil or iron corporation, is taxed upon its real estate just as individuals are; it is taxed a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. upon its capital stock; this goes into the coffers of the Commonwealth, and is the price it pays for exercising the privileges of an artificial person. Then we tax them one-half mill on each one per cent. of their dividends; then upon their net earnings or income three per cent.: and then, when their necessities compel them to borrow money, and place upon record their mortgage on their lands and franchises, perhaps, they are compelled to pay five per cent. upon all the interest they pay to their creditors. Here are no less than five taxes imposed upon the mining and manufacturing interests—the very interests that should be fostered by the Commonwealth. This is "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

I hesitated to relieve these corporations until the hour came when we could do it with safety to the finances of the State, although I fully recognized the necessity for relief. I believe the time has arrived when it can be safely done, and I am ready to vote to relieve them.

Upon the third proposition, I have this to say: Under the act of 1861, which is known as the act to create a loan to provide for arming the State, the Legislature authorized what was known as the war loan of three millions of dollars. By a statute passed on the day following the passage of that act, they levied a special tax of one half mill on the dollar upon real estate and all objects that were liable to a State tax. By that statute this half mill tax was specially pledged to the payment of the war loan.

The law and the tax remained in that condition until 1866, the war loan being still largely unreduced, when it was desired to relieve the people from the tax upon their real estate. And what was then done? In violation of this pledge the people were relieved by the act of 23d February, 1866, from all taxes upon real estate, and by the same statute the source of revenue now to be repealed was pointed out and specifically pledged to the payment of the war loan in these words:

SEC. 3. The revenue derived from the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt, contracted under the act of fifteenth May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, entitled, "An act to create a loan and to provide for arming the State."

Here was an appropriation of this tax then first enacted and first placed upon these corporations, to do the specific thing from which the people were by that law relieved. Upon the one hand there was an enormous tax imposed, and upon the other the people were relieved. Some other source of revenue had to be found, and it was found in the imposition of a tax as well upon rich corporations as upon railroad companies that were paying no dividends, and were struggling to make for the people of the State highways to take out of our mountains the riches that lie buried there. All these corporations were taxed upon their gross receipts—not upon their dividends; and they are thus taxed to this hour for the purpose of paying this debt.

This is a most grievous oppression upon many of the least powerful railway and transportation companies within the Commonwealth, and the sooner it is extinguished in accordance with the pledge given in 1866, the better it is, in my view. Under the decisions of the Supreme Court all of this class of corporations must be taxed or none can be. We must continue to oppress the weak to reach the strong, or we must redeem our pledge to extinguish the tax when the war debt was paid.

The act of 1868, which was a general codification of the tax laws, by section eight expressly re-enacted the same tax which the act of 1860 provided; and it also contained these words:

Provided, That the revenue derived under this section shall be applied to the payment of principal and interest of the debt contracted under the the act of the fifteenth of May, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act to create a loan and to provide for arming the State."

Here is the pledge to pay the war debt again. This tax is again appropriated especially to the payment of the war debt. That purpose has now been accomplished; the debt is paid; and so far as the corporations that are making no earnings and paying no dividends are concerned, clearly they ought to be relieved from this load.

So far as those corporations are concerned that are paying dividends, they have been placing this tax upon the people, and through this third section I desire to relieve them from the tax thus imposed, and this is the purpose of the amendment I have offered. Can any man hesitate to say that this is a just proposition? For, after all, it is the hard rock of labor that pays all these taxes, and we must, through our legislative power, seek to compel corporate power to relieve the people therefrom. It seems to me this proposition is a just one, and I have made up my mind that I shall support it. Certainly I shall support it if my amendment to the amendment be adopted. It is simple justice, common equity, and plain honesty. Let us maintain our contract with these corporations. They took the load that the people were relieved from, the necessity for its imposition has passed away through the payment of the debt to which it was pledged, and our duty is a plain one.

There is another view of this case which influences me as much as any. It is, that a man with a full pocket will spend a great deal more freely than a man with an empty one. A State with large resources will be very apt to indulge in extravagant expenditures and devious and dark ways," which is confined closely to making things come, he will not get in the way of. Hence I say, if we can confine the revenues of the Commonwealth to the bare payment of its current expenses as now administered, reducing them wherever we can, and to the payment of the interest on the public debt and to the payment of the principal of the debt as rapidly as possible and consistent with the provisions of the Constitution itself and the law of 1868, it is to my mind the proper mode of administering the finances of the Commonwealth. This is my view, and this is another and additional reason why I shall, when the opportunity is presented, vote in favor of this bill. It seems to me, sir, that what ever view we may take of it, the subject is worthy of deep thought and careful consideration.

I move the proposition to send this bill to the committee, in order that it may be there carefully examined and digested. There is always hasty legislation. I want due consideration, and therefore I shall vote to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1873.

The new sloops of war, authorized by the last Congress, will be constructed by the Government in the Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charleston and Portsmouth navy yards. Proposals will soon be invited by the Secretary of the Navy for the building of the necessary steam machinery for these vessels.

The outstanding legal tenders were further increased on Friday by payments made from the reserve funds of the Treasury amounting to upwards of one million of dollars.

The following is an official exhibit of the amounts called for by the various general appropriation bills passed at the late session of Congress: Preliminary Deficiency, $1,699,833 82; Texan Border Commission, $18,490 00; Pension, $30,480,000 00; American and British Commission, $613,500 00; Indian, $5,512,218 90; Fortification, $1,899,000 00; Consular and Diplomatic, $1,311,359 00; Military Academy, $344,317 56; Legislative, Executive and Judicial, $19,500,000 00; Naval, $22,275,757 65; Army, $31,796,008 81; Postoffice, $32,529,167 00; River and Harbor, $6,112,900 00; Sundry Civil, $32,175,415 09; Deficiency, $9,242,871 65. Total, $195,510,839 48.

The Lower House in the late Congress contained 132 Republicans, 106 Democrats and 5 Liberals. In the next Congress it will have 196 Republicans, 89 Democrats and 3 Liberals. In the latter list two Republicans and one Democrat are counted as chosen in the recent New Hampshire election, and four members, forming the Connecticut delegation, are omitted, as they are yet to be elected. The Republicans will thus have nearly 200 votes in the House against less than 100 in opposition.

Senators Cameron and Howe, with several prominent gentlemen and their wives, are preparing for an extended Southern tour immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, which is expected to take place soon. While this is to be a pleasure trip, it will give these distinguished representatives of the North an excellent opportunity to observe the temper of the Southern people for themselves, and will enable them to collect many valuable facts, which will doubtless be used by them judiciously.

General Blount, of Kansas, ex-Indian agent, was arrested on a warrant issued from the Supreme Court of this district Saturday, in answer to a requisition issued by the Governor of North Carolina, charging the General with a defalcation of over thirty thousand dollars, accruing to the Cherokee Indians of that State. Blount denies his own complicity, but alleges that his clerk was responsible for the defalcation.

The following telegram concerning the Modocs has just been received at the War Department, dated Headquarters U. S. Army, Washington, March 22:

A telegram dated from Van Brunners Ranche, Cal., to Gen. T. W. Sherman, says the squaw who was sent into the Modoc camp, returned yesterday, and says the excuse made by the Modocs for not keeping their appointment, is that at the last moment their hearts failed them, and they could not abandon their own homes and go to a distant country. They are evidently not in any disposition now to make any arrangements, although they profess a willingness to have another talk. It will necessarily be some time yet before the commission can assemble, and in the meantime troops will be put in a position that will cover as far as possible all points of egress from the lava beds I think by the system of gradual compression with the exhibition of the force that can be used against them, the Modocs, if the commissioner again fails, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest importance as the melting of the snow will enable the Indians to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties and can readily make escape from their present location.

COL. R. S. CANBY.

General Sherman has expressed the belief that further bloodshed will be avoided by a settlement of all grievances on the part of the Indians through the efforts of the Peace Commission, as now reorganized; that the entire military movements in the Modoc country are under the control of General Canby, who is a wise, discreet and patient officer, and will give all possible assistance to the Peace commissioners in effecting a peaceful settlement of the troubles. General Sherman does not hesitate in saying that in his opinion the Modocs have been unjustly treated in some respects, especially in moving them to a reservation where it was impossible for them to obtain the kind of food to which they had been accustomed, such as fish, roots, berries, &c., but that, on the other hand, Captain Jack and some of his friends were undoubtedly great rascals, and it was necessary that they should be placed where they could do the least harm. The General further said that should the efforts of the Peace Commissioners prove abortive General Canby would then take steps to insure the capture of the entire party, and remove them to such a place as the Government may determine.

General Sickles by telegraph informs the State Department that the immediate emancipation law for Porto Rico passed the Spanish Assembly Sunday night with great enthusiasm. Slavery in all the Spanish Colonies in the West Indies is doomed and the dawn of freedom in Porto Rico will be hailed by all as the harbinger of a better era for the West India Islanders.

The Commissioner of Patents, General Leggett, has just issued the following instructions in regard to fees in patent extension cases: Hereafter, unless the final fees in extension cases are paid in time to admit of the certificates of extension being signed and attached to the original patents before expiration, the extensions will be refused.

The developments in the Caldwell discussion in the Senate since last Saturday suddenly convinced that much talked of Senator that he was a gone case, and the sooner he got out of the way the better. A count of the Senate indicated almost to a certainty that the vote would go against him. Accordingly this morning about ten o'clock, in consultation with the Governor of Kansas, Thomas A. Osborne, who is in the city, the Senator determined to hand in his resignation. He sat down and penned the document at once. The interest manifested in this case by Kansas politicians may be judged by the fact that the Governor of the State, about a half dozen members of the State Legislature and the three Representatives in Congress have been in the city awaiting the action of the Senate. As the Legislatrue is not in session, and will not be regularly until next January, it will be necessary to determine whether the Governor shall appoint a successor during the interim. A meeting of the Kansas delegation in Congress, at the request of the Governor, was to have been held this evening, but failed, owing to the non-attendance of two of the members. It was proposed to determine whether an appointment should be made immediately or not. Governor Osborne is an aspirant for the vacancy, and it was stated that if he can arrange matters with the Lieutenant Governor he will resign and get the appointment from him.

An effort will be made to reach action on the Clayton case, now before the Senate. With the precedent of the Caldwell decision it will occasion surprise if a result is reached by the end of the present week.

The notification of the Postmaster General by the Presidents of the leading railroads centering in New York that they would stop running postal cars if they did not receive increased compensation, if carried into effect, will prove a serious detriment to the people generally and to business interests, particularly.

The Postmaster General, upon an examination of the law, finds that he has no power to accede to the demands of the railroad companies, but trusts that they will consent to continue the service until Congress can take some action. SAM.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The following bill has been proposed in the Legislature:

AN ACT to enable the school directors, or controllers of any county of this Commonwealth, to establish and maintain one or more high schools within their county limits.

WHEREAS, By the school laws of Pennsylvania it is made the duty of directors and controllers to establish a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every individual above the age of six and under twenty-one years, in their respective districts, et cetera.

AND, WHEREAS, By said school laws it is declared that the directors and controllers of the respective districts, shall have power to establish schools of different grades, and to determine into which school each pupil shall be admitted.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly, met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever any five directors or controllers, in any county of this Commonwealth request in writing the county superintendent of common schools, to call a meeting of the directors and controllers of the several school districts of said county, for the purpose of considering the question of establishing one or more high schools within the county limits, it shall be his duty to do so, as soon thereafter as may be possible at some convenient and accessible place within the county limits.

SECTION 2. That whenever the directors or controllers of the several school districts, in any county, by vote of not less than two thirds of the number present, shall at a meeting thus convened, deem it necessary or expedient to establish one or more high schools within the county limits, they shall elect from their number, a board of control for such schools, which shall consist of one member from each separate school district, and which shall be entitled "the board of control of county high schools."

SECTION 3. That said board of control shall immediately after its first organization, divide the members thereof by lot into three classes, one of which shall retire from office at the end of one year, from the first day of the following July, and one at the end of two years, and one at the end of three years from the same date. The directors and controllers of the school districts represented by the retiring members, shall elect on or before the second Monday in June of each year, new members for three years, from the first day of the following July, to fill the vacancies thus occurring, and should there occur a vacancy by death, resignation or removal, the directors or controllers of the districts whose representation is thus impaired, shall immediately thereafter proceed to elect a suitable person to fill said vacancy.

SECTION 4. That said board of control shall be and hereby is empowered to solicit and receive contributions in money and grants of land from private citizens, and from townships, borough and State authorities for the purpose of erecting and maintaining as many high schools as the wants of the county may require, and if the whole amount needed for such purposes, cannot be obtained in this manner, then they shall collect such additional sum by taxation in the following manner, to wit: They shall annually and by vote of not less than a majority of their number, determine what additional amount will be required for the high school or schools in operation, or to be erected during the ensuing school year, and transmit a detailed statement of the same to the Commissioners of the county, who shall proceed to levy and collect the same in the same manner, as they are now authorized by law to do other taxes for school purposes, and pay the same over to the proper officers of the board of control.

SECTION 5. That said board of control, shall exercise the same powers and functions, and be subject to the same rules and restrictions, for the benefit of the high school or schools under their charge for the whole county as they are exercised by the directors or controllers of each school district for the benefit of the schools under their charge.

THE situation at the Mahoning Coal Company's mines is unchanged. A strong guard is necessarily kept there night and day to prevent a collision between the strikers and new miners.

ARTEMUS WARD.

BY JAMES PARTON.

In the beautiful town of Cleveland, Ohio, eleven years ago, I was introduced one Sunday morning, to Mr. Charles F. Browne, who had recently acquired celebrity by his Artemus Ward letters, in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. He was then twenty-five years of age, of somewhat slender form, but with ruddy cheeks and a general appearance of health and vigor. He was local editor of the *Plaindealer*, and had the ready, cordial and off-hand manner of the members of the Western press. Like other professional humorists, he was not particularly funny in ordinary conversation; on the contrary he was less so than Western editors usually are. I was far from anticipating the career that was in store for him; still less could I have foreseen the premature death of a young man who presented an exceptional appearance of good health. If he were alive to-day he would be only thirty-nine years of age.

He was born at Waterford, in Maine, where his father was a surveyor. His native village, as he says in one of his papers, "does contain over forty houses all told; but they are milk-white, with the greenest of blinds, and for the most part are shaded with beautiful elms and willows. To the right of us is a mountain; to the left a lake. The village nestles between. Of course it does. I never read a novel in my life in which the village did not nestle. Villages invariably nestle." In this secluded nook in New England he passed the first fourteen years of his life, during which he acquired such education as a rather idle and sport-loving boy could acquire in the common and high schools.

He was sent to learn the printing business at a neighboring town, called Skowhegan, where, in the office of the Skowhegan *Clarion* he learned to set type and work a hand press. To the last days of his days he held this place in abhorrence. One of his friends has recorded that he was accustomed "to set up a howl of derision" whenever its name was mentioned; and that whenever he desired to express the least degree of contempt for any person or thing, he would speak of them as worthy of Skowhegan. How many a boy has reaped a full revenge upon a teacher or an employer by turning out to be a genius, and consigning him to universal ridicule!

At sixteen he found his way to Boston, where he obtained employment as a compositor in the office of the funniest periodical then published in Boston, the *Carpet Bag*, to which Shillaber, Halpine and Saxe contributed. As he set up, from week to week, the humorous contributions of these writers, the conviction grew upon him that he too could write a piece that would make people laugh. I think he must have been reading Franklin's Autobiography, or the preface to "Pickwick," for in putting his talent to the test, he employed a device similar to that used by Franklin and Dickens in offering their productions to the press. Having written his piece in a disguised hand, he put it into the editor's box. Great was his joy when it was handed to him soon after, to set in type.

The first piece, I believe, was in the style of Major Jack Downing, whose letters, he once said, had more to do with making him a humorist than the productions of any other writer.

About this time he happened to read Bayard Taylor's 'Views Afoot,' in which that popular author gave an account of his making the tour of Europe, and paying his way by working at his trade, which was that of a printer. Captivated by this great example he started for the Great West. When his money was exhausted, he would stop for a while in some large town where there was a printing office and replenish his purse; which done, he would continue his journey.

He stopped short of China, however. At the town of Tiffin, Ohio, he obtained a place as compositor and assistant editor, at four dollars a week. From Tiffin he removed to Toledo, where he procured a similar position on the Toledo *Commercial* at five dollars a week. It was upon this paper that his talent as a humorist first attracted attention, and he was soon permitted to devote his whole time to filling the local column with amusing abuse of the rival paper. He acquired so much celebrity in Ohio as a facetious paragrapher, that he was offered at length the place of local editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, at a salary, munificent at the time and place, of twelve dollars a week.

Most of the noted humorists—and the great master of humor himself, Charles Dickens—have shown a particular fondness of persons who gain their livelihood by amusing the public—showmen of all kinds and grades from the tumbler in the circus to the great tragedian of the day. In the performance of his duty as local editor, Charles Browne had abundant opportunity of gratifying his taste, and he gradually became acquainted with most of the traveling showmen of the Western country. He delighted to study their habits, and he used to tell many a good story of their ingenious devices for arousing the enthusiasm of the public. Much of this showman's lore he turned to account in the letters of Artemus Ward.

There are dull times in a place like Cleveland—times when the local editor is hard put to fill his columns. No show, no court, no accident, no fashionable wedding, no surprise party, no police report, no trotting match, no anything. One day, in 1859, when the local editor of the *Plaindealer* was in desperate want of a topic, he dashed upon paper a letter from an imaginary showman, to which he affixed the name of a Revolutionary General, which always struck him as being odd—"Artemus Ward." The letter ran thus:

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:

"SIR: I'm moving along—slowly along—down tords your place. I want you to write me a letter, sain' hows the show bizness in your place. My show at present consists of three moral Bears, a Kangaroo—a smoozin little Raskel; t'would make you larf to deth to see the little cuss jump up and squeal—wax figgers of G. Washington, Gen. Taylor, John Bunyan, Dr. Kidd, Dr. Webster in the act of killin' Dr. Parkman, besides several miscellanyus moral wax statoots of celebrated pirits and murderers, etc., ekalled by few and exceled by none."

The showman proceeds to urge the editor to prepare the way for his coming, and promises to have all his handbills "dun at your offiss."

"We must fetch the public somehow," he continues. "We must work on their feelings—come the moral on 'em strong. If it's a temperance community, tell 'em I sined the pledge fifteen minutes arter Ise born. But on the contrary, if your people take their tods, say that Mister Ward is as genteel a fellow as we ever met—full of conviviality, and the life and sole of the soshul Bowl. Take, don't you!"

Mister Ward concludes his epistle by condensing its whole meaning in a very short postscript:

"You scratch my back, and I'll scratch your back."

This letter made a wonderful hit. It was immediately copied into many hundreds of newspapers, and was generally taken as the genuine production of a showman. Other letters in the same vein followed, which carried the name of Artemus Ward and the Cleveland *Plaindealer* to the end of the earth. For two or three years they figured in the funny column of most of the periodicals of America, England and Australia.

But except the reputation which the letters gave, they were of little advantage to the author. His salary may have been increased a few dollars a week, and he added a little to his income by contributions to the comic papers of New York. No man, indeed, is so cruelly plundered as the writer of short, amusing pieces, easily clipped and copied. He writes a comic piece for a trifling sum, which amuses perhaps five millions of people, and no one compensates him except the original purchaser. There are, for example, comic dialogues which have done service for fifteen years at negro minstrel entertainments, and now make thousands of people laugh every night, for which the author received three dollars.

Artemus Ward, anxious to buy back the family homestead in which to shelter the old age of his widowed mother, soon discovered that he could never do it by making jokes unless he could sell them over and over again. So he tried comic lecturing. The first night the experiment was a failure. A violent storm of snow, sleet and wind thinned the audience—in Clinton Hall, N. Y.—to such a degree, that the lecturer lost thirty dollars by the enterprise. A tour in New England, however, had better results. He lectured a hundred nights, by which he cleared nearly eight thousand dollars; and he was soon able to establish his mother in the comfortable village home in which he was born.

I thought I ought not to conclude this article without letting the reader know why this bright and genial spirit is no longer here to add to the world's harmless amusement. Well this is the reason: Wherever he lectured, whether in New England, California or London, there was sure to be a knot of young fellows to gather round him, and go home with him to his hotel, order supper, and spend half the night in telling stories and singing songs. To *any* man this will be fatal in time; but when the nightly carouse follows an evening's performance before an audience, and if succeeded by a railway journey the next day, the waste of vitality is fearfully rapid. Five years of such a life finished poor Charles Browne. He died in London in 1867; aged thirty-three years; and now lies buried at the home of his childhood in Maine. He was not a hard drinker. He was not a man of strong appetites. It was the nights wasted in conviviality which his system needed for sleep, that sent him to his grave forty years before his time. For men of his profession and character, for all editors, literary men and artists, there is only one safety—tectotalism. He should have taken the advice of a stage driver on the plains, to whom he offered some whisky; and I commend it strongly to the countless hosts who see this paper every week:

"I don't drink, I won't drink! and I don't like to see anybody else drink. I'm of the opinion of those mountains—*keep your top cool.* They've got snow, and I've got brains; that's all the difference."

THE Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs 900 clerks. There are no windows on the street. Light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the center of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the court, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire. This bank was incorporated in 1694. Capital, $90,000,000.

A LIGHTNING TRIP.

A Car Breaks Loose on an Inclined Plane.

From the Elmira *Gazette*, we learn that there were lively times at the M'Intyre mines a few days ago. A train of cars, loaded with coal, were just starting for the down trip on the inclined plane, when one of them broke loose, and all alone and unchecked commenced the twenty-five hundred feet run. The velocity it attained was inconceivably swift, and the runaway car must have looked like a streak of greased lightning as it flew along the down hill track.

As it reached the bottom of the plane the safety-car of the mines just reached the mouth of the pit. A terrific collision was the result. The safety car, weighing 2500 pounds, was struck by the coal car and hurled up into the air many feet and crashed down through a house over the track.

There was not enough left of either the coal or safety car to make a decent sized toothpick. While the car was on its destructive down trip one of the wheels flew off, and crushed through a house in its line of travel, going clean through it like a cannon ball fresh from a hundred pounder. In this house were two men who fortunately were not injured, but the scare they sustained was about as bad as death.

No one was hurt about the mines, which, under the circumstances, is remarkable.

How Drinking Causes Apoplexy.

It is the essential nature of all wines and spirits to send an increased amount of blood to the brain. The first effect of taking a glass of wine or stronger form of alcohol, is to send the blood there faster than common, hence the circulation that gives the red face. It increases the activity of the brain, and it works faster, and so does the tongue. But suppose a man keeps on drinking, the blood is sent to the brain so fast, in such large quantities, that in order to make room for it the arteries have to enlarge themselves; they increase in size, and in doing so they press against the more yielding and flaccid veins which carry the blood out of the brain and thus diminish their size their pores, the result being that the blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or heathful, but it is prevented from leaving it as fast as usual; hence a double set of causes of death are in operation. A man may drink enough brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or in a few minutes, to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy.

Josh Billings on February.

Josh Billings in his almanac casts his horoscope over February thusly: The man born in this month will bee good looking, but too much prone to tow in when he walks. He will hav two wives, and a small hand, except when he plays whist; then he will have a big won. His furst wife will bee kross eyed, but his 2d won will bee kross awl over. He will have fore children, and they will awl pass through the measels, with great credit to themselves and no disgrace to the measels. The yung female born during this munth will show grate judgment in the sorting ov her luvers, and will finally marry a real estate agent. She will have a fu failings; but who cares? she wouldn't be interesting if she didn't. At twenty-ate she will be a widow, and at stated intervals will be inclined to gush a little. (Fer the sake of variety we say, let her gush.)

THE Spanish papers give horrible details about the outrages perpetrated by the Carlist leaders in the northern part of the peninsula. They say that these horrors surpass in atrocity anything that has ever happened during the numerous civil commotions in Spain since the beginning of the century, and they demand that the government should inexorably exact reprisals.

ONE of the Japanese boys at school in New Haven received, a few days ago, what he considered a grievous insult from a white comrade. Instead of resenting it with violence, and anxious not to infringe in the slightest any of the rules of the school, he sent a polite note to the master, requesting permission, according to the custom in his country, to kill the boy who had insulted him. The request had to be denied, and there the matter dropped.

FEELING is a much slower sense than sight. It is said that if a man had an arm long enough to reach the sun, and were to touch that body with the tip of his finger, he would never find out whether it was hot or cold, as he would be dead before the sensation arrived at headquarters, which would require 100 years.

AN exchange informs us that an intelligent foreigner recently wrote to his home friends that "when a great man dies in the United States, the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to raise part of the necessary money; next, to forget to order any statue; and last, to wonder what became of the money."

A NEW YORK paper complains that free love and divorce courts have terribly undermined the institution of marriage; and that now the last step toward emancipation has been taken by a man who has invented shirt buttons that can be put on with a screw-driver. With this device the last necessity for a wife is gone.

AMONG the gifts which have been made to humanity, none, in the lower sphere of virtues, should call forth our thankfulness more than the gifts of cheerfulness, and wit and humor. They civilize life. They carry with them a perpetual blessing. If any man have buoyancy, if he find himself given to wit, in the name of heaven do not suppress it. Multiply the drops which spring out of that precious fountain. There is life in it.—*Beecher.*

A WELL KNOWN Hartford merchant, who paid a dollar for a stand-up seat in the top gallery at the opera the other night, was very much edified by seeing several young men, who had owed him many months, occupying four dollar seats in the parquette, with fashionably attired young ladies at their side. He thinks a few years hence they won't be able to buy even gallery tickets.

"WHAT do you call that?" indignantly asked a customer at a cheap restaurant, pointing at an object that he had discovered in his plate of hash. "Wristband with sleeve button attached, sir," said the waiter briskly. "Well do you consider that a proper thing for a man to find in his hash?" asked the customer in wrath. 'Good heavens, sir!" cried the waiter, "would you expect to find a ten dollar silk umbrella in a fifteen cent plate of hash?"

"NOW, my young friends, suppose twelve men buy twenty-four bushels of wheat to be divided equally, how many bushels is that for each?" Boldest of the boys—"Please, sir, we've not gone that far." "How is that? Your teacher told me you had learned all the first four rules!" Boy—"Yes, sir; but we have always done our sums in potatoes and turnips—we have never had wheat."

THERE is some talk of a geological survey of Rhode Island, but the work may be delayed on account of its expensiveness. The professor who is expected to make it, says that if he is expected to go over the State, it will take him at least two days, and he won't do it for less than nine dollars and a half.

NOT to him who sets out in the morning with resolution and gallantry, but to him who holds out till the evening of life, does the promise apply, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved."—*Favel.*

A NORTH CAROLINA man recently laughed a plum stone out of his nose that had been embedded there for six years. Moral: Always be merry when afflicted with plum stones in the nose.

A GENTLEMAN going to Texas asked a friend for a letter of introduction. The friend opened a drawer, took out a large and handsome spring-bladed daggerknife and a six chambered revolver, and gave them to him.

WOMEN are like horses—the gayer the harness they have on, the better they feel. We got this from an old bachelor who was early crossed in love.

THE married ladies of a Western city have formed a "Come-home-husband's Club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush at the end of it.

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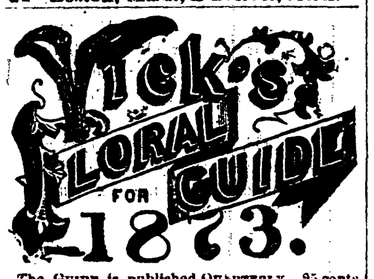

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Under authority of special legislative act of the 6th of March, 1871, the Trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
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One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
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24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.

Whole tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *and Quarters*, $2.50. *Eleven whole Tickets for* $100. *No discount on less than* $100 *orders.*

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.

The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, *Pres't.*
W. N. HALDEMAN, *Vice Pres't.*
JOHN S. CAIN, *Sec'y Public Library of Ky.*
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, *Treasurer.*

As the time for the Concert is close at hand (April 8th), parties wanting tickets should in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention.

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A CHINESE MURDER.

A murder of the most horrible nature was perpetrated at Soochow, a few days ago, says a Shanghai paper. The affair gives us an insight into some of the customs prevalent among this strange people, and shows us what Chinese guides are capable of doing when they think their rights and time-honored customs have been outraged. It appears that the gold-beaters of Soochow have it, among other old-established customs, that a master gold beater can only engage one apprentice at a time, and this is even limited to large shops only. An apprentice of this craft is bound for three years, and only after the expiration of this time can the master employ another one. The object is to keep the number of craftsmen within certain bounds, and so to guard against a decrease of their present high wages.

A master gold-beater and head of the guild lately ventured to break this established custom by employing an apprentice before the time of the old apprentice had expired. This roused the members of the craft, and they opposed. The master gold beater carried his case before the magistrate, who decided that, notwithstanding the old custom, more than one apprentice could be employed, but advised, for the sake of peace, and in consideration of the prejudice against it, that this should not be done too often. The workmen of the craft were not satisfied with this decision, and tried by all means in their power to make the head of the guild desist from taking a second apprentice. He, however, on the strength of the magistrate's decision, would have his own way, and, as he was threatened by the workmen, asked assistance from the Yamen to protect him. The workmen at last invited him to come to their public hall to talk matters over. He went, accompanied by Yamen-runners to protect him.

Having arrived at the guild-hall, some 120 men were assembled there who, after having pushed the Yamen runners out, closed the doors. All efforts on the part of the Yamen people to gain an entrance were useless; they were told by the workmen inside that no one but the magistrate himself would be admitted. The Yamen runners hearing the cry of "Mur der!" by the master gold beater whom they had accompanied to the hall, and being unable to effect an entrance, ran to the magistrate. This officer at once hurried to the hall and readily gained admittance But what must have been his astonishment when he entered! A horrible sight met him. A man naked and already dead was bound to a pillar, covered from head to foot with wounds caused by the teeth of human beings. The magistrate at once had the doors closed to prevent the culprits from escaping, and now called a child of the doorkeeper of the hall, who had witnessed the horrible scene, to tell him how it happened, and to point out the ringleaders. The child then, after pointing out the ringleaders, gave the following account: After the workmen had assembled in the hall and the master gold beater arrived, they first pushed out the Yamen runners, as already stated above. Having shut the door, they stripped their victim and bound him to a pillar. He was now informed by the crowd that they determined to kill him for breaking the customs of the craft, and that each person there would bite him until dead. Any person refusing to join in this horrible scene would be killed in the same way. They now all set upon the unfortunate person bound to the pillar, biting him over his whole body till dead. When the magistrate arrived, these savages had just finished their devilish work, not having yet had time to wash the blood off their mouths. Four of the ringleaders were secured, and are now awaiting their trial. Most Chinese think they will not be convicted for murder, as the Chinese laws do not provide any death punishment for biting a man to death.

Two Letters from Horace Greeley.

(From the N. Y. Evening Mail.)

We print below two letters written to a friend, years ago, by Horace Greeley, and hitherto unpublished. They are both of them characteristic—the first one opening a view of the inner heart of one of the most sensitive and yet most misunderstood of public men. The public has been made familiar with the almost idolatry wherewith Mr. Greeley loved the two boys he lost long ago. But we have not met with any such tender and touching portrayal of the stricken father's grief as these few lines furnish. The letter was a voluntary tribute of sympathy sent by its writer to a recently afflicted friend, whose little girl had won Mr. Greeley's heart a few months before, in the west, but the notice of whose death had just met his eyes in the *Tribune*. The reader will not fail to mark the really pathetic tone of subdued sadness with which Mr. Greeley speaks of the little one who at six years old was capable of so fully "understanding" one whom so few ever understood until he died. And we have here only another evidence of the great journalist's craving for *true* sympathy, which in his case was a hunger of the soul whose gnawing shorted life had made its closing scenes so sad. Both of these letters are good examples of Mr. Greeley's quaintness of expression:

NEW YORK, July 24, 1857.—*My Dear Sir*: Seeing in the *Tribune* the death of your sweet child, whom I so well remember, impels me to write you a word. I offer no consolation, and I need not assure you of my sympathy. But you and your wife are still youg and hopeful; and though you will never forget this firstling of the flock, nor fail to remember her with a pensive and chastened sadness, yet you will live to realize, even in this state of being, how wisely prescient and merciful is the chastisement which "smites but to heal."

Let me give you, in this connection, a leaf from *my* experience.

I have had seven children, of whom five are gone. Of three sons none survive, and two of them were respectfully 5½ and 6 years of age when they were reclaimed. I need not say how beautiful and good they were—the early called are always thus. When the first of them died my youth ended. I thought I could never be sorely stricken thenceforth. Yet in due time there came another, not so delicate, so beautiful, so poetic; yet so loving, so tender, so devoted to me that I thought I had never been understood before. I cannot remember that, during his six years' abode with us, he ever even wished to contravene my will.

I left him January 14th for that hard western tour, in brave spirits and good general health. At Galesburg, after leaving you, I had a letter dictated by him leaving him in excellent health. I heard, no more till I reached Scranton, Pa., on my way home, when a telegram reached me, during my lecture, stating that he was dangerously ill of croup. I hastened home next evening at 8, only to find him dead an hour before, after enduring a severe operation and extreme sufferings. With him I buried my last earthly aspiration. I have two little daughters, one eight years old, the other but four months, having been born since his death, but they are very different from, and do not replace him.

Did you not intend to see me this season? Kind regards to Mrs——.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The following letter was in reply to a request that Mr. Greeley would say a word, editorially, in commendation of a projected silver mining company in which some of our foremost citizens were interested, but which, notwithstanding (for because of) these high auspices, did, in the end, vindicate Mr. Greeley's good judgment by turning out to be an inglorious fizzle.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1864.—*My Dear Sir*: I dare not say anything of any particular gold mine, because I some years since persuaded friends to invest in two or three that looked dazzling, but which proved delusive. I lost my own money, which I could spare; but the less of my friends' little hoards made me sore and sad, and I dare not say "Gold mine" ever since. Let us keep our money for the needs of the government for a little while, and then we can safely invest in gold mines.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The First Family Prayer.

Rowland Hill was once staying at a village inn. Bed time came, and he said to the waiter who came out to say it was time the lights were out:

"I have been waiting a long time, expected to be called to family prayer."

"Family prayer! We never have such things here."

"Indeed! tell your master I cannot go to bed till we have prayer."

The waiter told his master, who came and said:

"Sir, I wish you would go to bed. I cannot go till I have seen the lights all out, I am so afraid of fire."

"So am I, but I have been expecting to be summoned to family prayer."

"It cannot be done at an inn."

"Then get me my horses; I cannot sleep in a house where there is no family prayer."

"I have no objection to have a prayer, but I don't know how."

"Well, then, call your people."

In a few minutes the family were upon their knees, and the landlord was called upon to pray.

"Sir, I never prayed in my life; I don't know how."

"Then ask God to teach you."

"God teach us how to pray," said the landlord.

"That is prayer; go on."

"I'm sure I don't know what to say now, sir."

"God has taught him to pray; thank him for it. Thank God Almighty for letting us pray to him.

"I do."

"Amen, amen!" said Mr. Hill, and then prayed himself.

A chapel and a school were soon founded in this village as the result of this first prayer in the landlord's family.

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and you shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." "In everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God."—*Sower*.

ANOTHER clever gentleman has been deceived by hydrants. While homeward bound, working long longitudes, rejoicing under the influence of about one thousand drops of the oil of joy, he ran against a hydrant, which he mistook for a small colored boy. "Skuse me, sonny," said he, patting the hydrant paternally; "didn't run yer down 'cause yer was black. Grow up (hic) and be a useful man. Imitate (hic) my example." And here he laid a quarter on its nozzle and went on, with a lighter heart and the satisfaction that he had made one poor soul happy.

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Complete in all its parts, uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self-Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on Table. Light Running. Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has patent check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread.

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W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

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G. MASHY,

PEARL SALOON,

SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, March 28th, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Agnew, on the 17th inst., delivered the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court in the Local Option cases arising under the act of May 3d, 1871, permitting the citizens of the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia to vote for or against license. The majority of the Court decide the Local Option law to be constitutional and valid, Chief Justices Read and Sharswood dissenting therefrom. The point raised against the constitutionality of the law was, that the Legislature being the law-making power had no authority to delegate the power to the majority of the people, and that it had done so in the act above mentioned; but the majority held that the act did not do this; that it was simply a law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Twenty-second Ward in Philadelphia, providing penalties for any transgression of its requirements, and complete and perfect when approved by the Governor; that it was like an act which left to the electors of a city whether or not said city should subscribe to the stock of a railroad company, or similar to a law providing for the majority of the people in cities to decide for or against consolidation of the same; that the vote of the people did not make the law, or give any force to any prohibition or create any penalties, but merely expressed the sentiments and wishes of the people, and determined nothing but the expediency of the measure. The law was perfect when submitted to the people and the vote was created by the law, and not the law by the vote, and was a means of ascertaining the utility or advisability of the law, and as such a legitimate aid. If the Legislature had had the required information before the act was passed, there would have been no need of providing for a vote of the people; but the vote was simply a means of information and nothing more. If the Legislature were prevented from resting a law upon future contingency, it would be robbed of the power to act wisely and well for the best interests of the people. While the Legislature must make the law it may delegate the power to ascertain some particular information, upon which the action and utility of the law is to depend.

The dissenting Judges held, on the contrary, that the distinction drawn between the act of the Legislature and the vote of the majority, in the case, was not sound, and that the Local Option act was a real delegation by the Assembly of the law-making power to the people, since the law was not a law until the people had voted it into being; that the Legislature suggested a law to the people, and made its being a law depend on, a power that had no authority to make a law; that the Legislature would have just as much right to pass a free liquor law, or any other law, making its action contingent upon the wishes of the minority, instead of the majority; that is, if prohibition can be dependent upon the vote of the majority, why may not the same power change the contingency to the wishes of the minority. The knotty question in the case is that of whether or not the law making power was actually delegated to the people, and although the question is settled in favor of the constitutionality of the Local Option act, yet the disagreement of the learned Judges is such as to produce some confusion in the common mind, and the opinion of the dissenting Judges, though happily not law, will yet afford some consolation to those who dislike anti-license laws.

WHAT NEXT?

The vote under the Local Option law in the county is light, but shows a large majority against license; thus the question is settled for the next three years. A large majority of the people, without any excitement, but calmly, deliberately have declared that the liquor traffic must cease in the county, and all good citizens will submit to this decision. All classes of citizens compose this majority; not alone the temperate but the moderate drinker; not alone the church member, but the worldling—all have joined in this movement to rid the community of what was clearly seen to be a great evil—licensed liquor-selling.

The change in public opinion has taken place so quickly, and to such an extent, that the results of it are simply astonishing, not only in this county, where the reformation has exceeded all prudent expectations, but also throughout the State. Having stormed and carried the enemies' works, what next? Unless the men who have enlisted in this good work follow up the advantage gained, and with courage and unflinching determination see that the law is obeyed or the penalties suffered in case of infringement, prohibition will become a dead letter, and the temperance cause will receive, as in New York a few years ago, irreparable injury from the fact that the first trial to legislate drunkenness out of existence proved abortive, since liquor men would then say, "we told you so; you can never cure moral evils by legislation."

The virtue of law depends upon public opinion. Many laws are dead letters because there is no public opinion to enforce them. The anti-license law will disappoint its friends unless it is vigorously put in force and made a law indeed, as well as in name. More depends on anti-license men for the next three years than ever before. Let anti-license have a fair trial, and then, if found to work well, how easy to hold fast that which is good; but, if bad, discard it for something better.

Let the experiment be made in good faith and under the most favorable conditions, and then, at the end of three years, see with what result.

THE reductions to the Appropriation bill made in the Senate will meet with general approval, and the Senate Finance Committee deserve the thanks of the people for pruning so vigorously the rank appropriations of the House.

The people demand retrenchment and economy, and will frown upon any measure that even has the least appearance of extravagance about it. Governor Hartranft is receiving the praise of even his opponents for the wisdom and courage he has displayed in guarding the public funds. His veto of the Somerset Relief bill was prudent and right, and is nearly universally sustained by the press of the State. Our Governor is making a splendid record, which commands the admiration of his political opponents, and stirs up the old love and enthusiasm of his friends.

THE President, in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service, has promoted Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary, to the the position of Secretary, made vacant by the election of Mr. Boutwell, by the Massachusetts Legislature, to the United States Senate. Judge Richardson now understands the duties of the office, and his appointment means, doubtless, that the President will stand by Civil Service Reform, but especially intends to inaugurate no sudden change of policy in regard to the management of the finances of the country.

A BILL to incorporate the Montours Valley Railroad, to run from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, by way of Frankfort Springs and Hookstown, was amended in the Senate by Senator Rutan, by adding the names of John Wilson, Sr., John Stevenson and Jackson Swearingen as corporators of Beaver county, and also so as to establish the route as above indicated.

We are informed that the road, in all probability, will be built, which will be good news to those living on the South Side.

THE result of Local Option in the county gives 1230 majority against license. All the townships and boroughs, except Economy, Harmony, Marion, North Sewickly, Independence, Phillipsburg and St. Clair, voted against license. The vote was light, and the majority is less than was expected.

THE resignation of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, of his seat in the United States Senate, will produce the conviction that he is guilty of the charges of bribery made against him; that he did purchase the seat which he has just vacated, and only resigned to escape expulsion. He does not at present occupy a very enviable position, and the testimony, gathered in the investigation of his case, ought to cover him with everlasting infamy. Shall a seat in the most worthy and dignified body of the United States be purchased in the market? Shall ability and faithful service be counted of less value than a few paltry greenbacks? Shall men of mediocre talents, because of wealth, exclude from positions of trust and responsibility those who are fitted, by endowment and education, to render useful service? The questions carry their own answers. Some remedy must be found to prevent bribery in Senatorial elections. What shall it be?

THE last Congress increased the salaries of certain officers and its own members as follows: President of the United States, $50,000; Chief Justice Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of Supreme Court, Vice President, Speaker, and members of the Cabinet, $10,000; Senators, Members, and Delegates in Congress, $7,500. The policy of members voting to increase their own salaries, does not bear investigation, and is generally condemned.

SENATOR RUTAN called up and had passed, one day last week, the resolution instructing our members of Congress and Senators to urge the passage of a bill in Congress to prevent the importation of Chinese. Senator Wallace advocated the passage of the resolution.

THE widow of the ear-hook murderer, Foster, who was hanged on Friday in New York, is not expected to live, being utterly prostrated by the wretched death of her husband, to whom she was ardently attached. She is said to be an excellent lady, and her sorrows are not of her own making.

THE majority against license in Washington county will probably reach 2000.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Somerset Relief Bill Vetoed—The Appropriation Cut Down in the Senate—The Apportionment Bill and its Difficulties—The House and Senate Disagree on Increase of Salaries—Final Adjournment—Centennial Appropriation.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG PA., March 24, 1873.

Gov. Hartranft vetoed the Somerset relief bill, as it was hoped he would, and it proves to be the most popular act of his administration. He is commended by almost the entire press of the State in the strongest terms. The Lancaster *Express*, a Republican journal which became prominent during the campaign because of its bitter opposition to Gen. Hartranft, praises him as strongly as it formerly condemned him, and frankly admits the Governor is disappointing those who opposed him, every day, by the honest and faithful manner in which he is discharging his duty.

The Senate was in session until near twelve o'clock on Friday night on the Appropriation bill, passing it finally before adjourning. It will now go to a conference committee, where the differences between the two Houses will be adjusted. The Senate sustained the Committee in striking out all increase of salaries, and with few exceptions, all the local charities. The Philadelphians succeeded in getting the appropriations to the hospitals connected with the University and Jefferson College, under the promise of maintaining one hundred free beds each for patients from all parts of the State. While it is true hospitals are needed, and many will be benefitted by such appropriations yet it is equally true the appropriations are to private institutions, and the policy of the State is to contribute only to her own institutions. It is to be hoped both these appropriations will be stricken out in the committee of conference. If this is not done the precedent will be embarrassing in the future.

Senator Rutan gave notice on Friday he would report the Apportionment bill on Tuesday, and endeavor to pass it this week. It is understood a number of changes will be made by the Senate Committee. Butler will be stricken off of your district and Lawrence added. Where Butler will go finally is not yet determined, but most likely with Mercer and Venango, or possibly with Mercer and Crawford. One of the great difficulties in making a bill is to dispose of Crawford and Erie. Senators Cutler and Delemater both are opposed to putting those counties togeth er as they should be, and this fact embarrasses in the formation of every other district in the western part of the State. The Butler politicians want to get into a district where they can get the next Congressman, and of course want to be separated from Washington. As your Senator won't let Washington go, there is great trouble in arranging this matter, and at present it seems impossible to do so. Gen. White is making his old fight to save Westmoreland, and demands the sacrifice of Washington. It is hard that it should be slaughtered again, and there was a disposition among several politicians here to gratify the General this time, and place Washington with Green and Fayette; but it now looks as if Westmoreland would be buried, and Washington placed where her friends desire, with Beaver and Lawrence. It is impossible to gratify all the Republican Senators and Members, much less Republican Congressmen and their friends all over the State, and many will be dissatisfied with any bill adopted. Making apportionments is a trying business, and the wonder is members of these committees are not driven crazy by the importunities of politicians.

The House was so much displeased at the Senate for striking off the increase of salaries for members of the Legislature that the resolution for final adjournment on the tenth of April was tabled, although the House originally passed the resolution to adjourn on the twenty-seventh of March. There will be a determined fight made on the part of the House for the bill as it passed the House, and as determined a one on the part of the Senate against it. What the result will be cannot now be predicted, but it is to be hoped the Senate amendments will be adopted. The Legislature might adjourn even earlier than the tenth of April if members of the House were not so determined upon the salary grab, in imitation of Congress.

The Raid bill is pending in the House, but since the veto of the Somerset bill will not likely be pressed, as that veto, it is thought, settles this bill during Gen. Hartranft's term. If this be true the people of the Commonwealth owe Gen. Hartranft a debt of gratitude that should never be forgotten.

The Centennial appropriation is the special order for Wednesday night in the Senate, and a desperate effort will be made to pass the House bill. The indications are that the House bill will not only fail, but any bill appropriating money for this purpose will fail in the Senate this session. It is to be hoped the Senate will remain firm, but the pressure will be so strong that is hardly probable. M.

LOCAL OPTION.

Election Returns For and Against License.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.	For License.	Against License.
Beaver boro	11	115
Borough twp	18	26
Baden boro	19	28
Beaver Falls boro	157	273
Bridgewater boro	42	80
Brighton twp	14	44
Big Beaver twp	49	51
Chippewa twp	8	49
Darlington twp	48	83
Economy twp	61	48
Franklin twp	41	47
Freedom boro	21	50
Fallston boro	20	55
Frankfort boro	6	18
Georgetown boro	6	20
Greene twp	24	114
Glasgow	13	27
Hopewell twp	37	50
Harmony	3	3
Report	3	81
Independence	39	21
Industry twp	57	67
Marion twp	33	1
Moon twp	27	31
North Sewickly twp	59	54
New Sewickly	36	58
New Galilee boro	9	34
New Brighton (N. W.)	34	130
" " (M. W.)	20	116
" " (S. W.)	16	83
Ohio twp	16	84
Patterson twp	3	9
Phillipsburg boro	32	11
Pulaski twp	15	47
Raccoon twp	2	117
Rochester boro	126	148
Rochester twp	22	25
South Beaver twp	18	84
St. Clair boro	22	15
Total	1182	2412

THE following is the protest of the Hon. D. M'Kee, member from Butler county, against the increase of salaries. On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were not called in the House, but in the Senate the Senate Finance Committee struck out all increases of salaries:

Mr. Speaker, the bill before this House at this time is one which, no doubt, many of us would like to see passed and have our votes recorded against it.

Sir, this bill provides for an increase of salary of many of the officers of this Commonwealth, and among them our own salaries, to be increased from four to five hundred dollars, owing to distance from the capital.

It appears to me that this increase of salary is made at a very inopportune time, when the press of the country is denouncing the last Congress for doing the very same thing that we propose doing by the passage of this bill.

There are two reasons for which I would oppose this bill—especially that part of it that increases our own compensation. First, it is morally wrong, because we were sent here not only to make laws to govern the people of this Commonwealth, but to act as guardians of the people's money; by putting our hands into the public treasury and appropriating some of its contents to our use would be in my opinion a violation of the trust committed to us.

Second. It is politically wrong, because the party in power always has the reproach to bear, notwithstanding many of the party in the minority may assist in passing it. I feel, sir, that the perpetuation of the Republican party is of more value to me than four or five hundred dollars. I have been a Republican too long, and the party has done too much during its short existence for me to cast my vote for any measure that would have any tendency to even cripple it in its onward course.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the appropriations have passed this House in a disorderly manner. I hereby enter my protest against its passage.

D. M'KEE.

REPLY TO "OBSERVER."

Is Alcoholic Medication Necessary in the Treatment of Disease?

"Observer's" second article is before me and without any desire to be hypercritical, I must say that it is the first instance that I have ever known of a disputant arguing or affirming without stating the question or indicating in any manner what he is attempting to prove.

I had always supposed that it was the province of him that affirmed a question or proposition to state his premise, and then advance such arguments as would sustain a logical conclusion based thereon, while it is part of him who denies to controvert or disprove the arguments of the affirmant. Now "Observer" has not attempted—(if he has he has failed,) to sustain or prove anything. Therefore, I have nothing to disprove, and in this article, can only controvert some of "Observer's" false assumptions and illogical conclusions.

"Observer" says: "that after reading 'T. G.'s' last reply, he knew *less* about the subject than he did before it was explained." We did not think it possible that he *could* know *less* about the subject than he did *before*, but on carefully reviewing "Observer's" article, we are convinced that he tells the truth; for he does not *now* seem to know *anything at all* about the subject under discussion.

"Observer" does not wish to follow "T. G." through all his wanderings. I would remind "Observer" that it is not his business to *follow*, but to *lead*, and mine to follow.

"Observer" says: "the first *argument* 'T. G.' would overthrow, is that the wine Paul prescribed for Timothy, and the wine Christ made at the wedding feast was *not* wine." I wish "Observer" would make his sentences intelligible; (the foregoing is not.) "Observer" means that I denied his assumption (not argument) that these wines contained alcohol. "Observer" in his previous article *assumed* that the wine prescribed by Paul for Timothy, and the water changed into wine by Jesus, contained alcohol. "Observer" now *presumes* that it was the same kind of wine as that which made Noah drunk. How convincing this is! he first *assumes* it, then *presumes* it. Now that's conclusive! We don't require any argument, proof is altogether unnecessary!

"Observer" says: "This prepared by Christ was wine, or it was not." Certainly that's clear. "At the feast they called it wine." Well we agree that it was wine. But, says "Observer," "if it was wine it contained alcohol." "Observer" said the same thing before, and we asked him to prove it, he now simply re-asserts. Does "Observer" suppose that this is any evidence of the truth of his statement? We happen to know, upon indisputable authority, that all ancient wines did not contain *alcohol*. Will "Observer" prove that *this*, miraculously furnished on this special occasion, *did* contain alcohol? No, he cannot do it; the presumptive evidence is all contrary to such a supposition.

"Observer" says that grape juice is not wine until it has fermented.

The best wines of ancient times, (it is said by translators of the scriptures,) were not fermented at all, as "Observer" may learn by consulting those writers.

The wine Christ furnished was the *best* of wine, free from alcohol. It was not that intoxicating wine that was called a "mocker," by which the foolish are deceived. It was not that *fermented wine* of which it was said "look not thou upon the wine when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright (ferments,) for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

"'T. G.' *thinks* that whisky (alcohol) contains no element of strength or nutriment." Certainly he does, and many wiser men *know* it.

"Observer" holds the contrary opinion, and says, "if we find that whisky contains all or nearly all the nourishment that was in the grain, then "T. G.'s" argument falls to the ground. Just so, But fortunately or unfortunately for "Observer's" argument, he will not find this to be the case. "Observer" proceeds to give an explanation of the process of producing whisky. If "Observer's" knowledge of the chemestry of the process is as imperfect as his explanation is incorrect, we would recommend him to give the matter close attention, or transfer the task to more competent hands. Leibig, says that alcoholic liquors are known only as the result of one process operating upon one substance. The process is fermentation, the substance is grape sugar, (glucose.)

"Lumer's chemestry," in answer to the question, what is the nature of the vinous fermentation which generates alcohol? says: "this name (fermentation) is given to the peculiar decomposition which different species of sugar undergo, in certain circumstances, and in which their elements combine to form new compounds, which under similar conditions are always the same. When saccharine substances are placed in contact with substances in a state of decomposition or putrifaction, it is observed often in a few hours, if kept at a certain temperature, that the taste of the sugar has disappeared; pure carbonic acid is disengaged, and the liquid has acquired intoxicating properties. It now contains alcohol which may be separated by distillation.

Leibig also says fermentation, putrifaction and decay are processes of decomposition and their ultimate results are to reconvert the elements of organic substances into that state in which they existed before they participated in the processes of life.

Turner, in a later edition of his Chemistry, says, "fermentation is nothing else but the putrifaction of substances containing no nitrogen." This destructive process communicates itself to the sugar, by it the carbon contained in the sugar is divided between the hydrogen and oxygen of the decomposing substance, forming two carbonized compounds, the one containing almost all the oxygen (carbonic acid,) and the other containing all the hydrogen, (alcohol.) The *nitrogenized* matters in the solution, such as gluten, vegetable albumen, etc., are spontaneously decomposed. It is then that the decomposition of the sugar is commenced and continues until the sugar has entirely disappeared. The nitrogenized (nourishing) parts of the substance are constantly precipitated in the form of ferment.

In the light of these chemical parts, the notion that alcohol is a natural constituent of grape or grain, or that nature has adapted her arrangements to the production of alcohol is simply absurd. Alcohol, as every chemist well knows, is invariably a product of fermentation, which is the natural process of decay and final destruction of organic substance. *It is only* through a stage of decomposition and putrifaction of organic vegetable substance, by which the nitrogenous element which represents the nutritive principle is entirely destroyed, that alcohol is generated. In all the light of science how can "Observer" risk his reputation for intelligence and his claim (if he has any) to scientific attainments by contending that alcohol is a nutrient.

"Observer" formerly prescribed alcohol as a stimulent, but since "T. G." has proved by rational argument, that stimulative was not what the case (Mr. C.) required, that nourishment was the requisite, "Observer" abandons his plan of stimulation, and gives his "good whisky punch" as nourishment. We are glad that his ideas are clearing up sufficiently to see the necessity for nourishment. But *all intelligent* chemists tell us there is no nourishment in alcohol; and physiologists tell us that alcohol is not assimilated in the least degree, but is speedily expelled from the system through the kidneys, lungs and skin, in the form of alcohol just as it entered. Now if there is no nourishment in alcohol, as all chemists agree there is not, and if alcohol is never assimilated as all physiologists know, why should it be given as food? But "Observer" gives "whisky punch," which contains whisky, sugar and milk. If whisky, sugar and milk constitute *whisky punch*, sugar and milk alone will constitute punch. Now, I would respectively suggest to "Observer" that he leave the whisky out and allow the punch to be taken "straight." But "Observer" in his simplicity (I don't say ignorance) imagines that in the whisky he is giving his patients, all the nutritive elements of the grain. Let us see what the authorities say. Baron Leibig says, "Beer, wine, spirits, etc., furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of blood, muscular fiber, or any other part which is the seat of vital principle."

Prof. Moleschott in his "Chemistry of Diet," says "alcohol does not deserve the name of an alimentary principle."

Dr. W. B. Carpenter in "Manuel of Physiology," fourth edition, says "alcohol cannot supply anything essential to the nutrition of the tissues."

Prof. F. R. Lees, says, "alcohol contains no lime and phosphorus for the bones, no iron or salts for the blood, no nitrogen in any form for vital tissue of any kind." If "Observer desires more proof that alcohol is not food, we will furnish it in our next. But "Observer" says "this whisky punch is an *every day* prescription of *every good* physician." We fear that "Observer's" acquaintance with every good physician's prescription is about as limited as his knowdedge of alcohol is *imperfect*.

"Observer" supposes that "these disciples of Varuna" would give "hot water." We read in ancient mythology Varuna was the reputed Godess of rest and ease, as to whom Varuna was or is, perhaps "Observer" can inform me. Whether "Observer's" "Varuna" prescribed hot water or not, I am not aware, but if such was the case, Varuna displayed a much greater degree of intelligence than these wise "Observer's" and "good physician's" that prescribe whisky every day as a nutrient.

God never gave an appetite for alcoholic drinke; this is always either inherited from parentage or acquired by habits of indulgence. If it were a natural appetite it would be universal at least through the same latitude and limit, which is by no means the case. Those who do not have this appetite, or refrain from indulging it if it exists, are much more healthy, vigorous and long-lived than those who partake of this poisonous liquid.

"Observer" failed in his last article to tell the reader what subject was being discussed. He also failed to answer any of the interrogatories contained in my former reply. I hope "Observer" will do better the next time. Don't be discouraged, brother. Please give us your name, I would like the honor of your acquainance. That the acquaintance may be mutual I give you the balance of *mine*.

T. G. MCPHERSON.

SHE lives in Robenson township, Berks county, now—that wonderful woman does. Her name is Mrs. Watson—aged 80 years—mother of 20 children—and last fall she dug up with a hoe 45 bushels of potatoes and carried them into her cellar.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H Noss, feb7-2m

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

M. E. Church.—Services in the morning by Prof. Taylor; in the evening by J. F. Dravo. Rev. W. Lynch, the new pastor, will be in his place the first Sunday in April.

We are indebted to Hon. John Scott for valuable public documents.

Wanted—A good girl for general house work, or a nurse girl. Good wages and permanent place. Apply to J. WILKINSON, Beaver. mar28-2t

We are indebted to Dr. J. A. Reed for the Annual Report of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for 1872.

"W. E. J.'s" communication on the Chinese funeral at Beaver Falls, came too late for publication this week and will appear next. Will our correspondents please write only on one side of their manuscript?

Fire.—A fire broke out in the store of Mr. A. Carner, of Homewood, on Wednesday night of last week, which was extinguished by the help of some neighbors before much damage was caused, but continued to burn long enough to create considerable excitement. How the fire originated we did not learn.

The Spring term of the Beaver Union School began on last Monday, with the following corps of teachers: Principal—Miss Mary Bunn; Room No. 1—Miss M. E. Foulk; No. 2—Miss Minta Anderson; No. 3—Mrs. S. D. Marquis.

Monthly Union Service.—The Monthly Union Sermon will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, by Rev. John A. Wilson, next Sabbath evening, at 7 o'clock.

We would call the especial attention of our country Merchants, Shoe Dealers, and readers to the advertisement of J. H. Borland, 53 and 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh, which appears in our paper. He is receiving the largest stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Brogans, Slippers, ever brought to the city. He manufactures women's, misses' and children's goods. Buying his stock for cash, he offers to duplicate any Eastern bills. He has also opened up a Family Retail Store, 98 Market. Give him a call when in the city, and examine his stock and prices.

We are in receipt of Howe's Monthly Magazine of valuable music. This is one of the very best publications of the kind, and affords for 35cts a sufficient amount of first class music to bring at retail, in the form of sheet music, some six dollars. We advise all lovers of good music to purchase it.

Local Option has carried Beaver county in favor of anti-license by 1230 majority, but this will not interfere with S. & J. Snellenburg's trade in men's and boy's clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods of all kinds.

The most complete stock of Furniture will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of C. G. Hammer & Sons, 46, 48, and 50 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. This house is the oldest and largest house in this line of business, whose floors, if spread out on a level, would require over one and a half acres of space. This house carries more stock than any other house west of the mountains. Among their enormous stock may be found the following: 73 new styles of Parlor Sets, at from $60 to $2,000; 46 new patterns of Chamber Sets, at from $30 to $1,750. Library and Dining Room Sets, Hat-Racks, What-Nots, Office Furniture, &c., &c., of all descriptions and prices. They guarantee superior work and 20 to 30 per cent. less than Eastern prices. Photographic Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget to call. See advertisement in another column.

An amusing and highly successful "burlesque" came off in New Castle on Thursday evening of last week, at which there were about two hundred guests, and spectators present. The New Castle *Courier* gives as specimens of some one hundred impersonated characters represented: Purity, Night, Goddess of Liberty, Brother Jonathan, Humpty Dumpty, Yankee School Boy, Macbeth, Undine, Ogretta, Romeo, Fairy Queens, German Emigrants, Overgrown Boys, Popped Corn Girl, Peasants, Shoo Fly, Local Option.

Beaver College.—The Closing Exercises of Thursday evening of last week fully sustained the reputation it has enjoyed for many years. The aim is to do thorough work in every department. The musical advantages are unsurpassed. The Normal Department bids fair to have a vigorous opening with next session. Our young friends who have the teacher's profession in view should not fail to enter this department. Those who desire may make arrangements to be present only at the lectures and special drills, which will occur in the afternoon.

S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, keep up with the newest styles, and are determined to lead in the amount of their sales and quantity of their goods as well as the low prices at which they are sold.

Court Proceedings.—The following cases were before the court last week and disposed of as follows:

Com. vs Thomas Proudlock. Indictment, voting on fraudulent naturalization papers. True bill; ordered by Act of Assembley to be tried in Allegheny county.

Same vs William Sims. Indictment, voting on fraudulent naturalization papers. True bill; ordered by Act of Assembly to be tried in Allegheny county.

Same vs Joseph M. Reed. Indictment, furnishing liquor to minors. True bill; tried by a jury. Defendent found guilty and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $20.00, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days. The court on the same revoked the license of the defendant.

Same vs Wm. Koontz. Indictment, false pretense. True bill. Tried by a jury. Verdict, not guilty, but defendant to pay the costs, and to stand committed until the order is complied with.

Same vs John Ferguson. Indictment, larceny. True bill. Plead guilty. Same day defendant sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, pay the costs of prosecution, restore the property stolen, and undergo confinement in the penitentiary for one year and six months.

Same vs John Border. Indictment, surety of the peace on oath of Frederick Dauber. Defendant discharged on payment of the costs.

Same vs Hugh Barnes. Indictment, embezzlement. True bill. Process awarded, directed to the sheriff of Lawrence county, for defendant.

Same vs John Householder and Phillip Brandenberger. Indictment, aggravated assault and battery. Tried by a jury. Verdict, not guilty as to Householder, and that the prosecutor, P. A. Bimber, and Phillip Brandenberger, the other defendants, pay the costs equally between them.

Same vs Clark Usselton. Indictment, assault with intent to ravish. Tried by a jury. Verdict, not guilty of an attempt to ravish, but guilty of assault. Sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Same vs Charles Ink. Indictment, selling liquor without a license. True bill. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00.

Same vs Daniel Brown. Indictment, aggravated assault and battery. The court allowed a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case.

Same vs Henry Hardy. Charge surety of the peace; case amicably settled by the parties, the defendant pledging himself to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks for one year.

The Canonsburg *Herald* of the 21st has the following items:

FIRE.—The residence of Wm. Evans, just west of Canonsburg, was entirely consumed by fire on last Sunday evening about 5 o'clock. How the fire originated is not certainly known but it is supposed that a spark lit upon the roof and ignited the shingles. The contents were all saved except a couple of chests of clothing, some carpets and bedsteads which were in the second story. The loss is estimated to be about $2,000, about $1,300, of which is covered by insurance.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT. — The Irving Literary Society of the Canonsburg Academy, will give a Literary entertainment on next Friday evening in College Hall. The examination of the Academy classes will take place on Thursday and Friday.

DEATH OF NATHANIEL RICHARDSON, Esq.—Mr. N. Richardson of Wheeling and one of the attorneys who participated in the late Briceland trial is dead. He was at Wellsburg attending Court, and on Thursday evening of last week went to a restaurant with a friend and ate a dish of oysters and drank a couple of glasses of cider and directly complained of feeling sick. He went into an adjoining room, laid down upon a lounge and fell asleep. During the night a fire broke out in an adjoining room, and he was probably suffocated by the smoke. After the alarm of fire the woman who kept the restaurant rushed into the room and carried Mr. Richardson out, not aware of his true condition. When found shortly afterwards he was dead, with his hands and face so roasted with the heat that the skin came off with the touch.

DEATH OF DR. WILSON.—John Russell Wilson, M. D., of Washington, Pa., a well known and highly esteemed citizen died on last Saturday morning after an illness of several weeks brought on by constant professional duties. He was in the fifty first year of his age.

The Court having ordered the election in New Sewickly at the January term to be hereafter held at Unionville, and notice of the same having been given by the constable of that township, a part of the citizens of said township met there and held an election, the others met at the old place and held an election also, resulting in the election of two full tickets. The case was brought before the court on Monday, and the court decided in favor of the Unionville election.

The wife of Milo Thompson, of Greene township, gave birth to twin sisters on the day of the Local Option election. A friend of ours whose wife was blessed with twin boys, remarked that he believed that children should come by twos to keep each other company both on their journey hitherward and afterwards, and we presume that Milo thinks so too. Come again, Milo.

The following gushing and highly sympathetic letter is clipped from *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, and is written, as the reader will perceive, by a well known citizen of Beaver Falls, and a prominent leader of Liberal Republicans:

BEAVER FALLS, PA, March 4, 1873.

Victoria C. Woodhull—My spirit has gone out to you in sympathy, dear sister.—Oh, how often!—during the terrible trials to which you have been so unrighteously subjected. I have tried to remember you in bonds as bound with you; and yet, like many more of your best friends, I was powerless to aid you.

But, "with thee go the blessings, for thee rise the prayers of noble hearts all over the world, as thou goest forth steadfastly to tread the wine-press prepared by Destiny for thy feet—knowing not the wine that shall come, only that it shall make glad the hearts of men."

And how noble, how sublime, is such a career!

Nothing used so much to inspire my admiration, or fill me with such lofty emotions of enthusiasm or exaltation, as to read the wonderful career of Joan of Arc—how that lovely and heroic girl went forth, in the majesty and sublimity of truth, to do what she conceived to be her duty, and to battle with the principalities and powers of the darkness of this world—suffering, at last, her beautiful form to be burnt at the stake, rather than renounce her faith in the guardianship of the immortals.

And, dear sister, allow me to say I see no other character in history of whom you so often remind me as the brave and glorious Joan. Whether men bear, or whether they forbear; whether foes increase, or friends forsake, I rejoice that you are enabled to go on bravely, serenely, even cheerfully, forward—though your path lead through perils, indignities, or even death itself—to do your duty, and to proclaim the most vital truths that can possibly interest the mind of man. "The world is perishing for the want of knowledge," and that very knowledge, too, which you and your noble sister are striving to teach—the true relation of the sexes, which is to ultimate in a new and improved race, when none but forms of symmetry and beauty shall walk the earth.

Standing, as you do, the representative of Free Thought, Free Speech, a Free Press and a Higher Destiny for man, I cannot see how any Spiritualist, Liberal or Progressive mind can turn you "the cold shoulder," and take sides with your persecutors and with the enemies of humanity. Suppose they may not like you or your sentiments in every respect—nevertheless, when such great issues are at stake, when liberty and justice are invaded in your person, then, it seems to me, that every true soul and every well-wisher of humanity, would rally around you and defend you and the great principles and issues you represent, if needs be, through storms and blood and fire. Is it not astonishing that tyranny, bigotry, moneyedism, backed up by ecclesiastical and governmental power, should stand aghast at the advent of one delicate woman? No, after all it is not astonishing; for the mighty truths she utters are destined to sweep away "the refuge of lies" and to turn and overturn the sandy foundations on which injustice, tyranny and hypocrisy ever base their dominion. Let the truth run and be glorified, and let tyrants, money-mongers, monopolists and mobiliers prepare to meet their doom, for "the day of judgment" is at hand, and the redemption of humanity draweth nigh.

"Lo! I see long blissful ages,
When these mammon days are done,
Stretching like a golden evening,
Forward to the setting sun."

Yours, through endless cycles,
MILO A. TOWNSEND.

BEAVER FALLS, March 24th, 1873.

Editor of Beaver Radical:

The *Argus* of last week contained a communication signed "X. Y. Z," commenting on the proceedings of the last meeting of the workingmen, in Concert Hall in this place, in which the following paragraph appears:

"A committee of five to prepare resolutions were appointed, including C. A. Russell, Chairman, C. Molter, and others I have forgotten. Why I remember the two mentioned is, because I think the citizens of Beaver Falls who fail to see where, and by whom this excitement is kept up, are certainly slow of comprehension. I think I know the 'hand writing on the wall.'"

Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to say, through the columns of THE RADICAL, that if the writer will come out from behind his cowardly *non de plume*, quit shooting from behind stumps in guerrilla style, and explain what he means with reference to myself, in the above paragraph, and clear up its ambiguity, I may have something to say to him. Now, Mr. "X. Y. Z.," none of your heathen Chinee tricks, but come out over your own name and speak you *little piece*. "For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee is peculiar," and it would appear that all those who have anything to do with them, soon learn the peculiarity. "The hand-writing on the wall" is decidedly rich. In Bible history it was the doom of a heathen King. Who are the doomed parties now?—or does he apply some other meaning to it? Has he been receiving "spiritual manifestations?"

JAMES A. RUSSELL.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May, 1872.

The White Lead we have been using for some time, branded Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Strictly Pure White Lead, we pronounce the best article we ever used. It is very white, finely ground, and has a body unsurpassed. We believe it to be strictly pure and prefer it accordingly.

WM. S. I. HATFIELD, GEO. W. FEAR,
B. F. DURBIN, DENNIS HOLLEY.

ROCHESTER, PA., March 24, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:—"The battle is over, the victory is won." Right waves her sword triumphantly over the sin and crime stained king, "Alcohol," who has been dethroned by the popular voice of the people. But, in justice to the fallen Monarch, I must say that his braves fought valiantly in our borough; his forces were well disciplined to their master's bidding, and some of them doubtless fought under the maxim that all was fair in war. Now, since the victory is won, let all law-abiding citizens see that the law is enforced, for I believe there is a statute on our book saying, no druggist nor apothecary shall sell liquor as a beverage, nor give it as a medicine on a perscription more than once. I hold it to be the duty of every individual who proposes to respect the law, to watch and report any and every infringement of this statute. By these means, virtue, sobriety and morality, will again take its stand where it in right and justice belongs—namely, "Excelsior." And now in behalf of the temperance men of our borough allow me to return to you our sincere thanks, for the invaluable good which you accomplished through your paper in aiding to bring about this glorious result. The temperance loving men all over the county will please accept our thanks for the support given our cause.

We had quite a spirited contest at our election. Whisky and hog was all the cry, one party being in favor of having the hogs closed; the other in favor of allowing them to run at large, so between hog and whisky our borough ticket is considerably mixed; in council the anti-hog men have the majority.

For Burgess we have H. B. Beisel. Justice of the Peace, J. Y. Marks. Both are upright, honest citizens, and I am confident will make courteous and efficient officers. Judge of election, John Wallace; Inspector of Election, John McGoun; School Directors, Rev. M. L. Wortman and Willian Leaf; Assessor, Robert H. Smith; Assistant Assessor, Lemuel Woodruff; Constable, James H. Hays; Auditor, tie between Jacob M. Brisbine and H. J. Speyerer.

We had this day one of those quiet, enjoyable gatherings, at the residence of our polite and obliging friend, Charles Line, Esq., the occasion being their fifth anniversary of their wedded life, or their Wooden Wedding. It is needless to say that every one present enjoyed themselves. The table was heavily freighted with all the choicest viands to allure the taste. Such happy times come but seldom in man's brief earthly existence. The presents were both costly and numerous. Were your humble servant clad in matrimonial robes, he should like a Wooden Wedding about seven times a week. A pleasant journey through life, Mr. Line and lady, is our wish.

Well it appears that "balmy spring" is putting forth her velvet-clad hand, giving us a gentle reminder to awake from an old fashioned winter's dream. At least we thought so on Sabbath afternoon, when we saw Hannah Ann and Susan Jane, with John Henry and Charles Augustus, complacently meandering along the elevated embankment, admiring the muddy waters of the Ohio, flowing silently by on their mission of mercy, to feed the "Father of Waters," the grand and majestic Mississippi. May your cooing be sweet, and may your days of trouble and sorrow never come; may you always be led in the "green pastures and by the still waters," by the angel of peace, grace and mercy, until the end of time.

Our Reverend friend, T. S. Hodgson, is absent from his flock, attending Conference. The officers and members of the M. E. Church, should put forth their best efforts to retain him, for I feel confident they could not make a better selection, as he is a zealous, energetic and conscientious worker in the Lord's Vineyard, ever faithful to his charge and trust. May he adhere steadfastly to the good work in which he is engaged, and bright and brilliant will be the crown of the faithful.

CLIONIAN.

BEAVER FALLS, March 24, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

On the 29th of June last a marriage, terrible in its consequences, took place in Beaver Falls between Chinese Cheap Labor and the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, Messieurs Henry and John Reeves officiating. The ceremonies were attended by a large concourse of about to-be discharged workmen, who were dissatisfied, and forbade the bans; but the contract took place, nevertheless. The brood of evils and disasters that will spring out of this unnatural union, no one can foresee; but the apprehensions of the citizens are such that they have petitioned the Legislature to divorce the parties and prevent a like occurrence again.

YOUNG AMERICA.

The following persons were elected on last Friday, in Beaver, to fill the offices for which they are named:

Burgess—Robert Tallon.
Constable—Charles A. Griffin.
High Constable—Charles A. Griffin.
Assessor—Charles A. Griffin.
Council—Robert S. Imbrie, James I. Stokes, George W. Hamilton, Marmaduke Wilson, D. M. Donehoo, S. B. French.
School Directors—Robert S. Imbrie, Wm. A. Laird.
Ass't. Assessors—Thomas O. Anshutz, Wm. A. Laird.
Inspectors of Election—Robert H. Cooper, A. G. White.
Judge of Election—Robert Tallon.
Auditor—Simeon J. Boyd.

The following are the appointments of the M. E. Church for the coming year for Allegheny District:

S. H. Nesbit, Presiding Elder.
Allegheny city, Arch street—J. A. Miller.
Allegheny city, South Common—J. W. Baker.
Allegheny city, North avenue—C. A. Holmes.
Allegheny city, Union avenue—I. N. Baird.
Allegheny city, Simpson Chapel—E. A. Johnston.
Allegheny city, Wood's Run—M. L. Weekly.
Allegheny Circuit—J. W. Keesler.
Sewickleyville—J. R. Mills.
Bellevue and Blackburn—G. W. Swift.
Freedom—B. Cartwright.
Darlington and Concord—R. Jordon.
Beaver—William Lynch.
Bridgewater—D. L. Dempsey.
Rochester—T. S. Hodgson.
New Brighton—J. L. Deans.
Beaverfalls—W. B. Grace.
Enon Valley—J. G. Cogley.
Leetonia—John Coll, J. S. Ross.
Columbiana—Washington Darby.
Salem—T. McBoyle.
C. Thorn, Agent of Pennsylvania Bible Society and member of Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference.
Riley T. Taylor, President of Beaver College and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

Rev. W. H. Locke is sent to Alliance, Ohio, and we wish him much joy and abundant prosperity in his new field. Rev. W. Brown, son-in-law of Judge Agnew, is located at Mount Union, Ohio!

BEAVER LODGE, No. 366,
March 11, 1873.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in His Wisdom and Providence, to remove from our midst our young and beloved Brother, Thomas P. Reed; and

WHEREAS, The friendly hand we have been wont to clasp is stilled; a hand open to the friendless and distressed, no more will meet us in our social circle; but his virtue and many noble traits of character, will ever live as green spots in the memory of us all. Therefore, resolved,

1st. That we bow in humble submission to the will of God our Heavenly Father.

2d. That in the death of our beloved Brother, our Lodge and order have lost a worthy member, his family a kind and affectionate son, and community an honorable and esteemed citizen.

3d. That Brother Thomas P. Reed, whose sudden death we sincerely lament, will ever be ranked with the loved and honored of our order.

4th. That this Lodge doth sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family of our Brother, in this, their sad affliction, we can only commend them to Him, whose goodness bindeth up the broken heart with the assurance that there is a world where the good and virtuous will meet again.

5th. That our Lodge room be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we wear the usual badge the same time.

6th. That these resolutions be entered in our minutes, a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and that the secretary be instructed to get them published in our county papers.

JAMES M. MOORBERGER,
DAVID WOODRUFF,
J. P. TODD, } Com.

Mr. S. A. English, of Rochester, Pa., is the agent of D. Appleton & Co., publisher of "William H. Seward's Travels Around the World," and is now engaging in canvassing Beaver county for subscribers to the above work, which is sold only to subscribers, and cannot be obtained in any other way. The work will be most elegantly printed, and contains nearly three hundred engravings.

Mr. Seward was something of a philosopher, a clear observer of men and customs, and of untiring industry. His book will be full of information, and abound with valuable reflections. No one should fail to purchase the interesting book when the opportunity is afforded of doing so.

Washington Davis, a highly respected citizen of Economy township, died at home on Saturday evening, and was buried on Thursday.

A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind deseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant. mar7-1m

MARRIED.

WILSON—COLE—At the Clark House, Rochester, Pa., on March 22d, by Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. Benj. D. Wilson, of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Victoria M. Cole, of Michigan.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat per bushel		$1 70
Red do	" "	1 65
Rye	" "	75
Oats	" "	38
Corn (shelled)	" "	50

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,

One BLACK MARE (Ohio Toga), five years old, sound, in good condition, fifteen hands high, untrained, and will pace a mile in about three minutes. Enquire of L. RICHARDSON, Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. mar28-4t

$50,000 REWARD!

Will be distributed to subscribers to the AMERICAN WORKINGMAN'S Tariff Monthly. It has 16 large quarto pages, with illustrations.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER GETS A PREMIUM,

Varying from 25 cents in value to $500 in greenbacks. Among the premiums are two of $500 in greenbacks; two of $200; ten of $100; one hundred of $10; five hundred of $5; five Parlor Organs, $250 each; ten Sewing Machines, $60 each; fifty American Watches, $20 each—besides many thousands of smaller premiums. Only $1.50 per year; sent on trial three months for 25 cents.

Send for specimen to

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FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,

Of Every Description and Price.

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair,

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1873. SPRING STOCK. 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers, *Study Your Own Interest*, and examine the stock of J. HANNACH before purchasing elsewhere.

The stock comprises Men's, Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing, at *Wholesale and Retail Prices.*

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A startling expose of Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It ventilates Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of noted Physicians and narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers.

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Being a comprehensive account of their manners, customs, and of their physical, social, mental, moral, and religious characteristics.

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Agents are making over $100 per week in selling this work. An early application will secure a choice of territory.

For circulars and terms address the publishers.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Jan3-1y Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the the Beaver County Agricultural Society for the Year 1872.

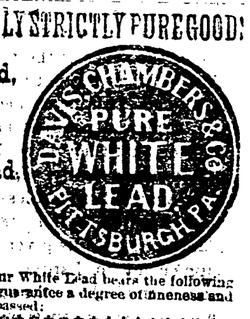
Dr.	
Balance in hands of Treasurer from 1871	$ 112 01
Received of H Cook from oats on lot	16 00
Family tickets sold (1618)	1,618 00
Single tickets sold	983 45
Tickets to seats at stand	715 00
Tickets at stock gate	112 00
Eating houses, stands and shows	348 00
Entrance paid for speed	592 50
State appropriation	100 00
	$3,796 96

Cr.	
By cash paid for music at Fair	$ 90 00
" printing posters, tickets and ads	213 50
" boarding police, judges & managers	94 50
" for nails and hardware for repairs	21 75
" for hay and straw for stock	54 40
" for postage and stationery	8 56
" for labor and lumber	315 43
" for gate keepers and police	117 50
" Treasurer's salary	75 00
" Recording Secretary's salary	50 00
" Corresponding Secretary's salary	10 00
" for premiums at Fair of 1872	1,424 50
" on Torrence lot	1,100 00
" on Economy lot	200 00
Cash balance in hands of Treasurer	13 82
	$3,796 96

WM. S. BARCLAY,
D. M. DONEHOO,
WM. McCOY, } Auditors.
mar21

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS:

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.



Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts
" Linseed Oil	9 "
	100 "

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

METEORS.

A New Theory of the Celestial Phenomena.

Since the November meteors were once very near to Uranus, for so much is certainly known, while nevertheless it is very difficult to believe that he captured them (acting as officer for the sun) in the condition of a very compact cloud or flight, no resource seems open to us but to believe that he expelled them from his own orb by some mighty eruptive action. And if we accept this view in the case of the November meteors, we must adopt a similar interpretation of the origin of meteor systems generally. The new theory is then simply this, that the streams or systems which produce displays of shooting-stars, as well as the comets with which such streams are associated, were at some distant epoch expelled from the interior of one or other of the major planets which revolve outside the zone of asteroids. This theory sounds very startling at a first hearing. Yet let it be remembered that (1) we have been almost forced to believe that meteoric masses have been expelled from our sun or his fellow-suns; (2) it is almost certain that the major planets were once in the condition of suns (even if they are not at the present time the scene of processes resembling solar action;) and (3) if a large sun can expel matter from his globe with the enormous velocity necessary to carry such matter forever away from him, it is more than conceivable that smaller suns should be competent to expel matter from their substance with the much smaller velocity necessary to free such matter from the attraction of the parent planet. It might also be added that since we explain the downfall of heavy masses as due to solar eruptive energies, it appears reasonable to infer that the "lighter metal" of the shooting-stars is due to the eruptive energies of minor suns. And it would appear to confirm this opinion that so far as observations have hitherto extended, all the meteoric streams which really belong to the solar system (and thus come under the above reasoning) produce displays of shooting stars only, not casting down upon the earth any aerolitic masses, while all the comets which are of comparatively short period are in like manner of secondary importance as respects their dimensions. Nevertheless, it is obviously desirable that the theory so surprising should be supported by independent evidence. It is, indeed, always a strong point in favor of a theory that it is one to which we appear to be driven by the failure of others which have suggested themselves. But it is characteristic of a true theory that it not only meets the particular difficulties which have driven the reasoner toward it, but supplies an explanation of other circumstances which have not hitherto been interpreted. All that is necessary to secure such a result, is (ordinary) to examine the new theory with care and attention, noteing in particular the consequences which would follow if the theory were true. Let us see what follows from the adoption of such a course in the present instance. Let us begin by supposing that at some far distant epoch, the four giant planets were all in the position of minor suns erupting from time to time, and with great energy, masses of vaporous and molten matter, much (in their degree) as the sun is now understood to do. Then, whenever such masses were flung forth with sufficient force to overcome the attraction of the parent planet, they would forthwith revolve on an orbit around the sun. Now, those that the planet shot out in the same direction that itself was travelling in, would travel faster than planet and follow a wider orbit. We should never any traces of such masses, for they would always lie far beyond our range of view. It is reasonable to conclude that we should have the best chance of detecting those which were shot backwards so as to have their velocity as greatly reduced as possible. But without for the moment insisting on this, it is evident that for the ejected matter ever to come into our neighborhood, it must have its perihelion (or place of nearest approach to the sun) somewhere near the earth's path, and its aphelion somewhere near the path of its parent planet. Only a small proportion of the ejections would be such as to produce this particular result; but streams known to us should exhibit the peculiarity in question. Now, it is the fact that all the comets which, like Biela's and the comet belonging to the Leonidas, have short periods, have their aphelia lying close to the orbits of one or the other of the four giant planets. The peculiarity is not now noticed for the first time. It is so marked in the case of the comets dependent on the orbit of Jupiter, that they have been called Jupiter's comet family. In the case of Neptune, again, there is a less numerous group of the kind, so well marked, that in the plan of their orbits given in Mr. Dunkin's supplement to Lardner's "Handbovk of Astronomy," the paths appear as though they had been purposely set in symmetrical adjustment with respect to Neptune's orbit. Again, we may presume that Jupiter, who exceeds in mass the united mass of Neptune, Uranus, and Saturn, would vomit forth by far the greater number of these mixed masses of vaporized and molten matter. It is found, accordingly, that more than two-thirds of the comits which circle in closed orbits around the sun belong to the Jovian family of comets, the remaining third being distributed among the other three giant planets. —*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A TENNESSEE HORROR.

A Man Murders His Son-in-Law—A Son Kills His Father.

In the adjoining county of Hancock, there lived a family consisting of a father, mother, two sons, a daughter, and son-in-law. Some time ago the father, Dan Sutton, separated from his family, and with his son John took up his abode with a woman living in or near the Hawkins county line. From this place frequent forays were made by the father upon the old homestead, and from time to time much property was conveyed to the woman's house. They submitted patiently to these depredations until the father took away the last horse on the place.

The son, William Sutton, who had remained with his mother, procured a replevin writ, and with his brother-in-law, Barnett, went to the woman's house, and took possession of it. They were on the point of leaving, when the father, Dan Sutton, came out of the house, and with a rifle fired at William Sutton. The old man seized an axe and split open the skull of his son-in-law, who sank down in a pool of blood and expired in a few moments. The father next advanced upon William Sutton with axe uplifted. William drew his pistol and fired, killing the old man instantly.

In the meantime John Sutton, seizing Barnett's pistol, closed it with his brother. Thus they fought muzzle to muzzle, till every shot was expended. After knocking each other with the butt ends of their pistols, they threw them aside and drew their bowie knives. In a short time John lost one of his hands, and another stroke from William cut off his chin, and thus the bloody affray ended. John is thought to be dying. William was hurt in several places, but has managed to escape.—*Rogersville (Tenn.) Reporter.*

Dr. Osgood on Man.

Dr. Osgood lectured at Rutger's Institute a few evenings since on "Man, the Riddle; What we do not know about him." He began with a reference to astronomy, the leading mechanical science exercising the leading influence to modern thought; the tendency of the age was to ascribe everything to mechanics; mind was identified with mutual organization; the heart was a suction-pump, and the brain an electrical machine. The speaker denied all this. We could not explain everything by mechanics; man as man was not a piece of mechanism; the great mystery of the spiritual organization always remained inexplicable by mechanical agencies. We failed when we attempted to analyze man by physiology and psycology; life by the dissecting knife and crucible, and the soul by logic and metaphysics. The chemist said man was composed of fifty pounds of carbon or nitrogen disposed in a few pailfuls of water. That was the man of the chemist, but not the living man, the chemist lost the secret in endeavoring to solve it. Anatomy taught there were 27,000,000 cells in every line one-twelfth of an inch in length in a man's body; but the aggregate of these was not man. The soul is the real man; but we know the soul only by his life. Our senses are hidden from us till used; if it were not for light we would never know we had eyes; the same of the other senses, and the interior sensibilities, like the senses, are only known by experience. We love and we hate only as we are moved to do either by the object so affecting us. There was a time when we did not know what laughing or crying were; but the present age is prolific in books that make us weep and laugh more than man ever wept or laughed before. The highest region of the mind was not fully known; its inmost sensibilities required a power above the natural world to excite them—a spiritual influence acting from within. The speaker referred to the wonderful effects of magnetism upon the human system, and professed himself unable to account for the alleged facts of spiritualism. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to an analysis of the will and other powers of man, concluding with the statement that the theology rather than to science we must look forward for a solution of the problem, man.

Spiders Traveling by Balloon.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* relates a singular incident. In company with other persons he was crossing Seneca Lake on the 10th of October, when a small wake was seen in the centre of the lake, caused by the moving of some insects. Upon investigating the matter it was found that three spiders were gliding over the surface of the water, and attached to them was a single thread, the size of a knitting needle, extending in the air to the height of thirty feet at an angle of sixty degrees, and terminating with an enormous balloon-shaped web. This latter was judged to be eight feet long and five feet wide, with stays fastened to the main thread, something similar to those of a balloon, and it was managed apparently by an innumerable number of the insects stationed at proper intervals. The party attempted to obtain a closer view, but when within a few feet of the web it began to rise, though the last spider, which proved to be about the size of a house fly, was brought back by the stroke of an oar. The balloon went onward and upward until lost to sight.

THAT nervous youth in Louisville who, by mistake, slipped a nickel five cent piece into the parson's hand instead of a five dollar gold piece which he had ready in another pocket, after three weeks of wedded bliss thinks he paid pretty dear for his fun after all, and regrets that the nickel was not a suspender button.

Driving Hens—A Man's Way and a Woman's Way.

When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop she takes hold of her hoops with both hands, and shakes them quietly towards the delinquent, and says, "Shew! there." The hen takes one look at the object to convince herself that it's a woman, and then stalks majestically into the coop in perfect disgust of the sex. A man don't do that way. He goes out of doors and says, "It is singular nobody in this house can drive a hen but myself," and, picking up a stick of wood, hurls it at the offending biped, and observes, "Get in there, you thief."

The hen immediately loses her reason, and dashes to the opposite end of the yard. The man straightway dashes after her. She comes back again with her head down, her wings out, and followed by an assortment of stove wood, fruit cans and coal clinkers, with a much puffing and very mad man in the rear. Then she skims upon the stoop, and under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house, and back again to the coop, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling, and by a man whose coat is on the sawbuck, and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration and profanity appears to have no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate and help dodge the missiles—and then the man says that every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down street, and the woman dons her hoops, and has every one of those hens housed and contented in two minutes, and the only sound heard on the premises is the hammering by the oldest boy, as he mends the broken pickets.—*Danbury News.*

The Value of Time.

When the Roman Emperor said, "I have lost a day," he uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost a kingdom." Napoleon said the reason why he beat the Austrians was that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He dispatched a flag to the Austrian headquarters with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrian soldiers fell into a snare. For a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moments, and, while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, arranged his line of battle, changed his front, and in a few moments was ready to renounce the farce of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result. The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on five minutes. Men loiter, time flies, and all the great interests of life are speeding on with the sure and silent tread of destiny.

He Never Smiles.

The *Christian Leader* presents a portrait for the contemplation of the minister who "never smiles."

"He is a man of ability and of no mean acquirements. He preaches well, and his life does not belie his doctrine. But he has the habit of taking a severe view of nearly all questions and of everybody's conduct. He is very serious. He maintains an impenetrable rigidity, an immovable sobriety. The conviction grows on his people that he believes mirth the unpardonable sin. He sometimes preaches about cheerfulness, but it is always in a way to make it seem the most solemn of subjects. In a word, he has allowed himself to become an embodied moral cloud, casting an unwelcome shadow over every home he enters, and moving about his parish a grim extinguisher of light and joy, when he should be the inspirer of both."

Captain Jack.

A reporter who was present with the Modoc Peace Commissioner thus sketches "Captain Jack": He is a stern, dignified-looking man, not over thirty, though he looks older. He has a good head; though, like all indians, the forehead is low. His complexion is dark—the pure copper color—and his eyes are black, full and piercing. His hair is long, hanging down to his shoulders, and he is, of course, destitute of all beard. His mouth is large, and its shape indicates firmness, determination and a great deal of character. He was very glad to see Steele, but he did not show it by his manner. When he shook his hands it was with an indifference that, to one unacquainted with Indian character, would seem to be absolute rudeness. He was dressed in a hickory shirt, and was covered with blankets.

Another Horse Disease.

During the last few weeks, says the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, the owners of valuable roadsters in Brooklyn and New York have been startled by the appearance of a disease among their work horses. The disease first manifests itself by tenderness of the feet. All over the city the signs of the dis ease are visible. The horses attached to every kind of vehicles are limping along the streets with their legs swathed and bandaged. The absence of fine horses is everywhere remarked. The owners of livery stables refuse to let out teams except to regular customers. Sick horses are seen in front of nearly all of the cars. In answer to the question, "What is it?" the veterinarians answer, "Scratches." The keepers of private horses say it is caused by the salt on the railroad tracks.

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO

Invite special attention to their

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All the new shades.

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dec13 4m

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feb14-3m

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The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.

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feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april4'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

MOLTER, J. C., Market street. Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressemaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps, Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,'72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st: se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

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SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

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TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

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DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK MRS. R. H., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

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Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
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John Murray,
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Mattison Darragh,
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James M. Smith.

BEAVER.
CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 162—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every Tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.
CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 284—R. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.
CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—R. B. Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Berkley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T. B. Bateman, W. M; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W; S. M. Hawkins, J. W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 296. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Marteolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. B. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't, John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *I. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Brunner's Block, Main street. G Altsman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain of Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Salt for Pear Trees.

"Last spring I put a small shovelful of the refuse material from the salt works—which is composed, I believe, of salt, lime and ash around a four year old pear tree. It has a very thrifty growth and the leaves are all free from blight or spot, and have a very glossy, healthy look; while others of the same lot, manured, with barnyard manure, have grown but little, and the foliage is spotted and dull. Now, if no ill effect may be attributed to the barnyard manure, it would seem that the difference in these trees was owing to the salt."

The above, from R. Johnson, Jr., in the *Fruit Recorder* is worthy of attention. We saw the tree spoken of above and noticed its more thrifty and healthy appearance. If there are any mineral manures that will increase the growth of pear trees, without at the same time spreading the pear blight, horticulturists should know it.—*Exchange.*

Care of Horses.

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitution and their work; the impropriety of such a practice is self evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious because it brings on inflamation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should be mostly oats—if not worked hard its food should be chiefly hay—because oats supply more *nourishment* and flesh making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

For a saddle or coach horse, half a peck of sound oats and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If hay is not good, add a quart or a a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.—*London Horse book.*

Wool Growing a Success.

We are asked why wool growers do not fail, as other business men sometimes do. We answer, simply because the growth of the wool and the increase is as the times in which they live. It matters not how dark the night is, the wool continues to grow, and it matters not how the wind blows or how it may storm, gestation is never longer than 150 days. The lambs will average one-half females, and often twins, and they breed the next year, making a double compound—a perpetual growth, and no loss. Everything that does not go into market goes back to enrich the pasture; and though the landlord may be sick it does not stop the growth of the lambs. Not so with other business. The mechanic or the man who works for a salary has nothing to grow while he sleeps; when his labor ceases his income stops, and his expenses are perpetual. It is true there are perpetual expenses attending the sheep or goat busines; but under the most unfavorable circumstances, where they can live on the commons without feeding, the meat of the wethers will pay all the expenses, without drawing on the wool or increase of the ewes. Hence it is like a perpetual stream flowing into a basin; it is only a question of time about filling it to overflowing. The drawback seems to be that men do not relish living away from thickly populated settlements and towns, depriving themselves of society for the sake of money. This objection can be obviated. In all new countries there are villages constantly springing up, near which good sheep ranges can be had, where the owner can visit his flocks daily, and also give his family the benefit of schools and society.—*Facts and Figures.*

Useful and Suggestive.

To Relieve Ingrowing Nails.—This is a painful annoyanee, and is treated with advantage in various ways. The most successful is to pare down the center of the nail from root to end. Let it be worked down quite thin, so as to relieve the pressure at the sides, which causes the soreness. Keep the end of the nail well pared down in the center, giving it the concave form, just the reverse of the natural edge.

A strong alum water is sure death to bugs of any description. Take two pounds of pulverized alum, and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water, allowing it to remain over the fire until thoroughly dissolved. Apply while hot with a brush, or, what is better, use a syringe to force the liquid in the cracks of the walls and bedstead. Scatter all the powdered alum freely in all those places, and you will soon be rid of these insect nuisances which fill one with disgust.

Tools and Machines.—Hunt up every implement that will be wanted for use on the farm, and see if it is in good order. If not so, it is a better time to have it repaired now than when the men and teams are waiting for it. If you have a bench and tools—and how can you get along without them?—you may be able to do the job yourself, and thus save time in carrying it away and bringing it back, and save the money required to pay the mechanic. Besides this, as there always are broken tools, the mechanic may have so many on hand to repair that there may be a week of anxious suspense in waiting for them.

Ironing Shirt Fronts.—In a first-class laundry starch is made in the usual manner; to a pail of starch a whole sperm candle is used. When the linen is dry, it is dipped in the cold starch and ironed in the ordinary way; then it is dampened with a cloth, and the polishing iron pressed over it. This is an ordinary smoothing-iron, ground off so that the edges are all rounding. To this last manipulation the linen is indebted for the peculiar laundry gloss which all admire so much, but which many housekeepers have vainly striven to leave upon the wristbands and bosoms of their husband's shirts.

Dry Food for Horses.—The *Spirit of the Times* says: "We never have believed, and never shall believe, that chopped hay and corn meal, saturated with water, is proper for a working horse as a general diet. We firmly believe that the food of a working horse who cannot be pastured should be good, sound oats and sweet hay for at least five times a week. Look at the South, where the common run of working horses are fed on corn. What is found there? Why, the big head, a terrible and almost incurable complaint. We also think that wet corn meal is the very worst way of feeding corn to a horse that ever was practiced. And the chopped, wet hay is not half so good as fine, bright timothy from the mow. We like to hear the horse grinding up his good timothy hay like a grist-mill after he has finished his oats. A nice mash once in a while is good, and a very different thing from almost constant soft diet.

Soft Gingerbread.—One-half pint of molasses; one-half pint of sugar; one-half pint of milk; two pints flour; two eggs; two tablespoonfuls of ginger; a little cloves or cinnamon; a level teaspoonful of soda.

Fritters.—One cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one egg, salt to taste, mix like biscuit, let the dough stand 20 minutes, then roll very thin, cut out like crullers, and fry in hot lard. They must be eaten warm with syrup.

Cork Cake.—Three teacups of sugar; 1½ teacup of butter; 1 teacup cream; 5 teacups flour; 4 eggs; a teaspoontul of soda; 1 nutmeg.

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 1872.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

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WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

Mortality and Interest

Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

WING & SON,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

-UNSURPASSED-

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second hand Instruments in Exchange.

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

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The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

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DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and inserts teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.

feb4'70;1y.

Hardware.

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HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

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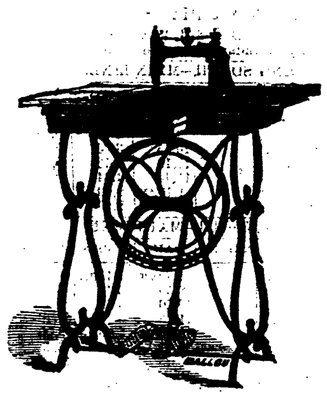
dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE IT.



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UNDER FEED SEWING MACHINE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL WARRANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS FURNISHED WITH EACH MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED

IN OPPOSITION

TO THE HIGH PRICED

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PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

We take pleasure in showing it.

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AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

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If You Want

To Buy Property,
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Any Legal Writing Done,

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No. 228 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa.

nov20-tf. CHARLES GIVAN, Executor.

SPEYER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.

100 " FALCON "

15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.

50 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.

150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.

10 TENS TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

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SPEYER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

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DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE

TABLE CUTLERY,

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CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

dec23'70-1y—ec15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

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HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND

PAPER HANGING,

Main Street, (opposite the Bank),

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We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.

mar24'71—1y.

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WIRE WORKER,

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DIAMOND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,

Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c

NO. 10 FEDERAL STREET,

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Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says; "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1868.

T. G. Smith & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov3 Radical Office, Beaver.

GENERAL NEWS.

—James P. Milner, late acting Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Maryland District, charged with misappropriation of public moneys, has been committed to jail, his former bondsmen having declined to become further security.

—Among the departures to Europe on Saturday were General Van Buren and Dr. Anthony Ruppaner, Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

—The Todd Flouring Mills at Lisalle, Ill., owned by Maurice Neustadt, were burned on Friday night. Loss $22,000; insurance $2,000. Todd & Son, in addition, lost 1,500 bushels of wheat. No insurance.

—A grand racing season is to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, next July. Purses to the amount of $40,000 will be offered. Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Harry Bassett and other noted horses will appear.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed to the second reading a bill that all places resorted to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gaming, be deemed common nuisances, and punishing whoever keeps such houses by imprisonment.

—A new paper, called the *Grant Vidette*, of mammoth proportions, appeared at Salt Lake City on Saturday.

—General Spinner on Saturday entered upon his thirteenth year of service as Treasurer of the United States.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 for the purpose of erecting a large seminary for females on the grounds of the Moravian church, at New Drop, Staten Island, to be built on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., which is also endowed by the Commodore.

—A terrible state of affairs is reported from San Peto county, Cal, owing to the small-pox, through the carelessness of the people in not adopting proper sanitary regulations.

—A bill has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature giving ministers fees of from $5 to $10 for preaching funeral sermons, and more if the estate exceeds $100,000, the same to be a lien on the estate of the deceased.

—The cat-hook murderer, Foster, expiated his offense upon the gallows on Friday morning, and in his case, at least, Governor Dix has demonstrated that hanging is not played out in New York.

—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife in August last, was hung in the Suffolk county (Mass.) jail on Friday morning. The prisoner since his avowed conversion under the ministration of his religious advisers, maintained a calm composure, apparently awaiting his doom in a happy mood.

—The Pennsylvania Reserve Association will hold its annual meeting in Gettysburg, in May next.

—Silver and copper ores have been discovered in North Codorus township, Dauphin county. Lumps of silver of the size of a marble, and of copper as big as a walnut, were found while sinking a shaft recently.

—A heavy gale prevailed at Halifax all Thursday night from the East, and continued Friday with snow and rain.

—There was two hundred cases of epizootic at Los Angelos, California, and the disease was spreading in all directions.

—A brief letter, signed "John McEnery, Governor of Louisiana," advises the organization of Tax Resisting Associations throughout the State.

—John K. Mingle, native of Philadelphia, a well known telegrapher, formerly Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Balize Lines, died at New Orleans on the 21st inst.

POLITICAL.

—Dr. T. H. Allison has been recently elected Chairman of the Armstrong county Republican Executive Committee. Dr. Allison was complimented by a vote of thanks for like services rendered the party in the years 1871 and 1872.

—Robert Thompson, of Pine township, Armstrong county, is a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary meetings.

—It has been reliably ascertained that the President does not contemplate appointing either ex-Senators Cole or Nye to the Chinese mission, made vacant by the resignation of Minister Lowe. From the favorable manner in which the President has spoken of ex Representative John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in connection with this mission, it is believed that he will appoint him as Lowe's successor. Mr. Bingham, it is believed, will be acceptable to the representatives of the Pacific coast interests.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: The official returns of the late election in New Hampshire show Governor Straw to have been re elected by a majority of two hundred and eighty two. In addition to a gain of two members of Congress, the Republicans also elected their candidate for Railroad Commissioner. Three Republicans and one Democrat were chosen as members of the State Council, and the Legislature will undoubtedly elect a Republican to represent the Second district, in which there was no choice. The Republicans elected seven State Senators and the Democrats three. In two districts no choice was made, but Republicans will be chosen by the Legislature to fill the vacancies. The House of Representatives will stand: Republicans, 200; Democrats, 148; Liberal Republicans, 4; Republican majority, 48. Another resounding anthem concerning "the glorious vitality of Democracy" is now in order from the proper organs of the party, here and elsewhere.

—The "Liberal Republicans" of New Hampshire polled 639 votes in the late State election, in a total of sixty thousand. This is the party which set out a year ago to revolutionize the country.

—John Gertig was elected Mayor of Titusville on Friday by a large majority. There were large majorities polled against the Local Option law.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells this: "Oakes Ames said the wittiest thing to Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, that has been said on this subject. After voting for the previous question, Mr. Niblack said, as he passed him, just after voting yes: "So, Ames, you go for the increase?" "Yes," answered Mr. Ames, "it don't hurt me, you know. I have nothing to lose now, but, confide it only, this is a bigger steal than Credit Mobilier." "How so?" asked Niblack. "Well, the men who had that did pay a little something for it, but this is *all steal*."

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says: John Ebey, Esq., of Indiana, a candidate for Treasurer, of that county, fell from his horse the other day and received injuries that necessitated the amputation of his leg.

—The West Chester *Village Record* says: The Philadelphia *Press*, last week, seemed disposed to do tardy justice to Governor Hartranft—acknowledging and commending the care with which the proceedings of the Legislature are watched, and the intelligence and independence with which the veto power is exercised. We were pleased to observe this, for that journal has heretofore seemed to be on the outlook for some occasion to find fault, and when none presented, to *create* one. We were not surprised that it did so; for, having opposed the election of the Governor, it was but natural that it should desire thus to justify its defection and its predictions of evil. The commendation is therefore the more gratifying. And the Governor justly deserves it. He is faithfully keeping the pledges which his friends made in his behalf. As we have before had occasion to remark, his inaugural and his message to the Legislature were judicious, indicating wisdom and independence; and his acts since have been consistent with his words. During the winter he has found occasion six or eight times to employ the veto power. In almost every instance it has been done in opposition to combination and strong pressure, always in the interest of the public, and without possible advantage to himself, other than which spring from conciousness of duty performed and the approval of the people. Not one of Governor Hartranft's predecessors did so much to protect the people in this respect, as he is doing. And the effect of this is very apparent, both in inspiring confidence in the people and greater caution in the Legislature.

Attorneys.

O. A. SMALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [dec20-1y

JOHN EAKIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care; and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

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AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
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Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY,
Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA
sep6'72-1y

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office, in the Radical Building,)
BEAVER, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

J. H. M'CREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THIRD STREET,
(First door below the Court House,)
jy1'70—1y BEAVER, PA.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec4'68:tf

JOHN B. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER PA.
Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER. JNO. C. BARR.
SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
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FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.
J. C. MOLTER.
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

New Advertisements.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.
A NEW WAY
OF RUNNING
A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.
CAN SELL THOUSANDS!!
PLAIN HOME TALK.
Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs Dr E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 130 Lexington Ave., N.Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10.00, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th street, New York.
mar7-6w

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.s.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	EXPR's
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.20PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.15
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR's.	EXPR's.	EXPR's.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.30PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.43	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR's.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR's.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.52	
Alliance		11.35	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.43	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.46	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10 40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR's.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.35PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		9.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.40	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
—After December 23d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:25 a m
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4.	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m: Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.
Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.
Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.
Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.
Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
A. J CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac.	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac.	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnaesus Ac.	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac.	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac.	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac.	8.50 p m	7.30 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.35 p m.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—
FROM PURE WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS.
Price $1.50 per Dozen.
S. BRANER, Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of SPEYERER & McDONALD, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent, John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Grebing, L. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name and style of SPEYERER & CO., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald.
G. C. SPEYERER,
H. J. SPEYERER,
W. J. SPEYERER,
J. V. McDONALD.
March 15, 1873.—mar21-4t

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Rochester Savings & Loan Association,
For the Year Ending March 6, 1873.
A. C. Hurst, Treasurer.

To cash from Secretary	$35,639 71
By cash paid on Warrants	34,788 27
	851 44

JOHN CONWAY, Secretary.

To cash received	$35,639 71
To cash paid Treasurer	35,639 71

RECEIPTS.

Installments	$32,234 39
Fines	111 30
Interest	2,279 05
Premiums	3,204 00
Register fee	300 00
Transfer fee	198 75
Bond & mortg'e of G Heideger paid off	416 00
	$38,873 79

EXPENDITURES.

In Bond and Mortgage	$37,024 00
Stock withdrawn	402 95
Office Furniture	63 05
Premiums returned	32 00
Expenses as per Report of 1872	320 12
Error in Treasurer's Report of 1872	90
Expenses, 1873	179 25
Cash in Treasury	851 52
	$38,873 79

ASSETS.

Loans on first Bond and Mortgage	$36,608 00
Office Furniture	63 05
Cash in Treasury	851 44
	$37,522 49

LIABILITIES.

Installments paid in	$34,234 69
Unearned Premiums	2,112 00
Secretary's Salary (bal)	39 00
Rent of Office (bal)	15 00
Undivided Profits	3,121 80
	$37,522 49

The undersigned have examined the accounts above stated, and find them true and correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM LEAF,
D. W. MARATTA,
HARVEY BROWN, } Auditors.
mar21-1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
National Bank of Beaver County,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
At the close of business on the 28th of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$190,704 22
Overdrafts	343 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	5,601 63
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,411 57
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,076 68
Current expenses	244 70
Premiums	189 52
Checks and other cash items	550 08
Bills of other National Banks	9,389 00
Fractional Currency	253 60
Coin	5,510 00
Legal Tender Notes	27,194 39
	$393,723 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,848 56
Discount	1,571 01
Exchange	1,078 25
Interest	1,443 31
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,895 00
Dividends unpaid	1,788 34
Individual Deposits	49,698 93
Due to National Banks	884 19
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,478 64
	$393,723 84

State of Pennsylvania, } I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier*
Beaver County, } ss of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
Subscribed before me this 10th day of March, 1873. Milton Townsend, N. P
Correct—Attest:
G. S. BARKER,
R. E. HOOPES, } Directors.
mar21 J. F. MINER,

J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.,
86 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
STEEL ENGRAVINGS & CHROMOS.
Estimates furnished for Plate Glass to Contractor and Builders. mar21 6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The valuable and very desirable large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Third street, in the borough of Beaver, lately owned and occupied by the late Rev. James M. Smith, as a residence. Said house is situated on a corner lot, 120 by 300 feet. There is a fine assortment of fruit and shade trees; also stable, cistern, and all necessary outbuildings on said lot. The premises are in a good state of repair.
Those wishing to purchase or rent will please call on Mrs. M. McB. SMITH, on the premises, or JAMES CHRISTY, Shippingport, Beaver county, Pa. mar7 3t

NOTICE.
Whereas my wife, Florence Andrea, has left my bed and board, without provocation or cause, I therefore give warning that I will not, from this time, be responsible for any debts she may contract, and those harboring her can have no claim against me for her maintenance.
CHARLES ANDREA.
Rochester, Pa., March 18, 1873-2t

New Advertisements.

REMOVED
GREGG, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have removed to their new, large and spacious four story
IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,
NO. 159 WOOD STREET,
(BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES,)
And are now receiving one of the
Largest Spring Stocks
EVER BROUGHT TO THE MARKET.
Buying for CASH, we have advantages to offer that CAN'T BE EXCELLED EAST OR WEST.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
GREGG, SON & CO.,
159 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B. Special attention paid to filling orders sent by mail. mar7-3m

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN EATON., DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.
NANCY EATON,
JAMES EATON, } Adm'rs.
feb21 6t

STATEMENT OF ROCHESTER INSURANCE COMPANY.
FEBRUARY 15, 1873.
ASSETS.

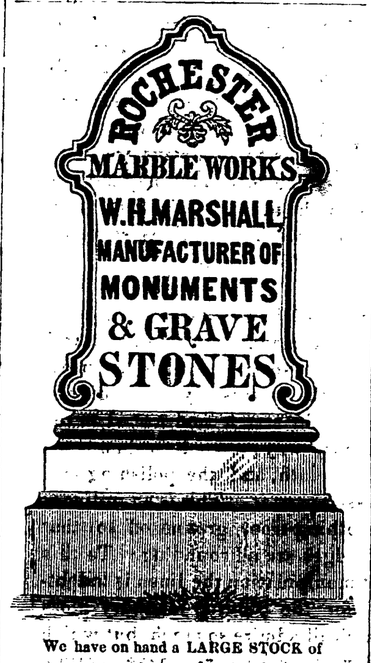
Mortgages and other securities	$59,445 00
Stock Demand Notes	30,555 00
Cash in Bank	15,591 59
Office Furniture	115 57
Commission to Agents	656 34
Expenses, Salaries, &c	1,140 13
Cancelled Policies	2 50
Premiums in hands of Agents	432 00
	$107,938 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Premiums	7,636 63
Accrued Interest	200 00
Commission	1 50
	$107,938 13

feb28 JOHN GREBING, Jr., Sec'y.

ROCHESTER
MARBLE WORKS
W. H. MARSHALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
MONUMENTS
& GRAVE
STONES



We have on hand a LARGE STOCK of
FINE FINISHED HEADSTONES
Which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also
Granite Monuments and Headstones
Furnished to order as reasonable as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing
MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES
should call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in Beaver county.
GRIND STONES AND FIXTURES.
CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE BARREL.
mar14-6m W. H. MARSHALL, Rochester.

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES!
PREPAID BY MAIL.
My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.
B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar7-6t

WANTED.
We will give men and women
BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood. It is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.
Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
202 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
mar7-6t

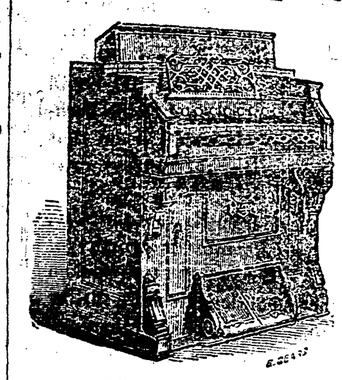
DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.
All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water *Safety Fuse*.
D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen. Agts.,
mar7-1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.
Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H.,
JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport,
mar7-6t Executors.

NOTICE.
All accounts due the estate of Dr. J. LINNENBRINK, deceased, not settled by April 1st, 1873, will be left in the hands of a lawyer for collection, with interest.
B. K. & J. LINNENBRINK,
Rochester, March 12, '73-3t Administrators.

New Advertisements.

S. HAMILTON,
51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Cheapest and Best House in the City.
The Largest and Best Selected stock of
Pianos & Organs.



TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A
DECKER & BARNES PIANO,
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,
CRAMER & CO. PIANO,
BRADFORD & CO
PARLOR GEM PIANO,
OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED
Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,
OR THE BEAUTIFUL VOICED
STERLING ORGAN.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
We guarantee to sell
AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT
As is in the market, at Prices that
DEFY COMPETITION,
And on terms to suit the purchaser.
Instruments rented and rent allowed to go toward the purchase.
For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents,
S. Hamilton & Co.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county Penn'a.
People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,
thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Grebing,
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar,
M. Camp, Jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry,	Henry Goering.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
JOHN GREBING, Jr., Sec'y. aug1-y

R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
297 LIBERTY STREET,
feb21-1m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET AN AGENCY FOR THE
New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
We are now prepared to offer more liberal TERMS and GREATER INDUCEMENTS to agents, men, than ever before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business. No capital required. *We stand all losses and collect all bills at our own expense.* Horse, Wagon and Outfit furnished if necessary.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who can furnish their own teams. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade.
WM. SUMNER & CO.
feb21-1m 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
BEAVER COLLEGE
AND
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Opens Its Spring Session
ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.
Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.
feb22-6t R. T. TAYLOR.

JOB PRINTING AT THE *RADICAL OFFICE.*